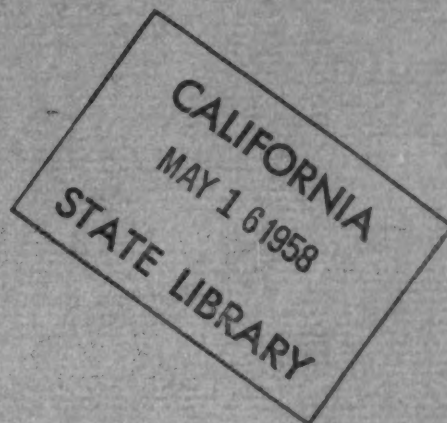


May, 1958  
Vol. XIX, No. 5

# Rehabilitation Literature



COMPILED AND PUBLISHED  
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to Workers with the Handicapped

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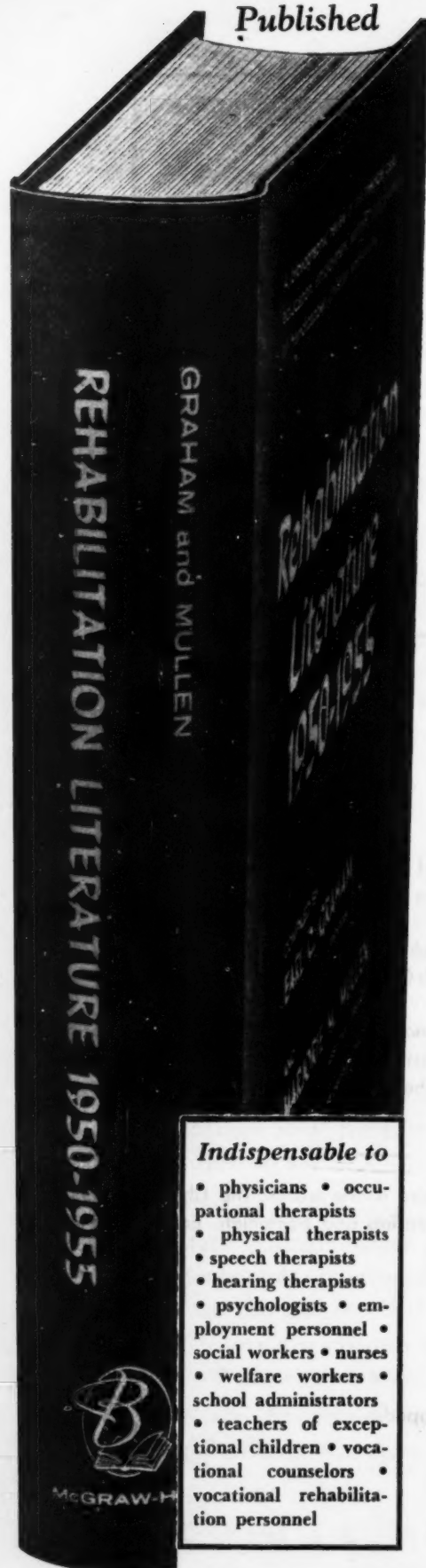
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Presenting in one alphabetical listing by subject, the references published from January 1950 through December 1955—

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THE BLAKISTON DIVISION, MCGRAW-HILL BOOK COMPANY, Inc., 330 W. 42 St., N.Y. 36, N.Y.

## AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION--PROCEEDINGS--1957

## 446. American Public Health Association

The . . . Conference report; (85th annual meeting of the . . . and related organizations . . . Nov., 1957). Public Health Rep. Mar., 1958. 73:3:216-260.

A summary of some 70 of the papers presented at the annual meeting of the American Public Health Association with related organizations in 1957. Selected for publication here are those which might not have been given adequate notice elsewhere; no papers on laboratory methods are included. Subjects cover a very wide range of health care needs, community organization, school health, diet research, mental deficiency, chronic disease, maternal and child health (including prostheses for child amputees), and home care programs.

## AMERICAN SPEECH AND HEARING ASSOCIATION--HISTORY

## 447. West, Robert W. (Brooklyn College, Ave. H and Bedford Ave., Brooklyn 10, N. Y.)

Ibi fuistis. J. Speech and Hear. Disorders. Feb., 1958. 23:1:26-31.

One of the founders of the American Speech and Hearing Association traces the history of the Association and describes the part played by the charter members of the group. This address was presented at the annual convention of the Association in 1957.

## AMPUTATION--EQUIPMENT

See 539; 569.

## AMPUTATION--EQUIPMENT--PERSONNEL

See 458.

## AMPUTATION--NURSING CARE

## 448. Young, Eleanor L. (Dr. Barnes, 826 Fifth Ave., New York, 21, N. Y.)

Hemipelvectomy, by Eleanor L. Young and William A. Barnes. Am. J. Nursing. Mar., 1958. 58:3:361-364.

Hemipelvectomy, the most radical of all amputations, is generally performed only in the case of malignant disease involving the pelvic bones, the upper femur, or both. It may also be indicated in certain other conditions. Prognosis, the plan of care, the relationship of the doctor, nurse, and hospital staff to the patient and his family, and the teaching programs involved in helping the patient to adjust to the need for operation are discussed. Illustrations of the special type of prosthesis necessary for the hemipelvectomy patient following operation are included. Nursing care in the preoperative and post-operative periods is outlined.

## APHASIA

## 449. Goodglass, H. (39 Taylor St., Needham, Mass.)

Agrammatism in aphasia, by H. Goodglass and J. Mayer. J. Speech and Hear. Disorders. Feb., 1958. 23:1:99-111.



## APHASIA (continued)

A report of a preliminary investigation to identify more exactly what constitutes the loss of ability to grammaticize spoken messages in aphasia, to discover the relationship of agrammatism to word-finding difficulty, and to determine the possible association of agrammatism to specific syndromes in aphasia. Methods of the experimental testing procedures and the findings are discussed. The agrammatic group, as contrasted with the nonagrammatic group of aphasics, made more errors of omission and substitution of grammatical morphemes, tended to revert to one or a small number of simple syntactic models, showed more stereotyped repetitions of the same errors, and had a tendency to exhibit less word-finding difficulty. The authors emphasize the need for similar exploratory investigations which must be carried out if the various manifestations of normal and disordered contiguity are to be identified, or if the concept is to be demonstrated as unproductive.

450. Strauss, Alfred A. (Dr. McCarus, Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.)

A linguist looks at aphasia in children, by Alfred A. Strauss and Ernest N. McCarus. J. Speech and Hear. Disorders. Feb., 1958. 23:1:54-58.

This preliminary discussion from the Research Unit of the Cove Schools for Brain-Injured Children, where Dr. Strauss was Director until his death, is concerned with the contribution of linguistic methods to the solution of the problem in children's aphasia. A study of the development of language in children, how children's language differs from that of adults, and the application of various hypotheses to training methods are considered. The authors believe that it may be necessary to view faulty enunciation in aphasic children as due to motor inadequacy of "language tools" and to treat it on that level. Suggestions are offered for new approaches to be utilized in rehabilitating aphasic children.

## AUDIOMETRIC TESTS

451. Green, David S. (Hearing and Speech Center, Jefferson Med. Coll. Hosp., 1025 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.)

The Pup-Show; a simple, inexpensive modification of the Peep-Show. J. Speech and Hear. Disorders. Feb., 1958. 23:1:118-120. Reprint.

Describes the specific audiometer and motivational device, an adaptation of the peep-show technique, currently in use at the Hearing and Speech Center of Jefferson Medical College Hospital, Philadelphia. Diagrams and instructions for the modification of an Audiovox 7B audiometer are included. Source and total cost of all equipment necessary for the testing apparatus are included, as well as a description of its use. Advantages of the Pup-Show idea are its lack of expense, simplicity, and its compactness, making for easy storage and transportation. Complete monaural and binaural air and bone conduction tests may be obtained by a single tester.

452. Kodman, Frank, Jr. (Audiology Clinic, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.)

Pure tone audiometry with the mentally retarded, by Frank Kodman, Jr. (and others). Exceptional Children. Mar., 1958. 24:7:303-305.

A report of a hearing survey conducted by an audiometric team which tested a sample of 208 institutionalized mentally retarded children and adults at the Kentucky Training Home, Frankfort. The paper describes the five

#### AUDIOMETRIC TESTS (continued)

arbitrary groupings of the sample for testing purposes, various phases of testing procedure, and the audiometric procedures. The authors recommend that pure tone results obtained in the mentally retarded be verified by other suggested methods since conventional hearing test procedures must be modified when working with this group.

453. Wishik, Samuel M. (Graduate School of Public Health, Univ. of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh 13, Pa.)

Audiometric testing of school children, by Samuel M. Wishik, Elizabeth R. Kramm, and Elvira M. Koch. Public Health Rep. Mar., 1958. 73:3:265-278. Reprint.

In this paper presented at the annual meeting of the American Public Health Assn. in 1956, Dr. Wishik describes further findings of a continuing study of the hearing of school children, conducted in Reading, Pa., from 1946 through 1956. This phase of the study continues to explore the question of the optimum periodicity of audiometric testing, measures the effect of hearing impairment on academic progress, points out certain prognostic signs, and reports observations on audiometric patterns of children between 5 and 14 years of age. Administrative recommendations and research suggestions are offered in relation to the findings.

#### BLIND--EMPLOYMENT

454. Maas, Melvin J.

Changing attitudes toward employment of the blind. New Outlook for the Blind. Mar., 1958. 52:3:86-88.

The author, Chairman of the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped, delivered this address at the annual convention of the National Rehabilitation Association in 1957. He suggests several ways in which blind persons can enjoy higher job opportunity and notes some encouraging signs in the acceptance of the well-qualified blind in certain areas of the country. Information received in reply to a questionnaire sent to state agencies serving the blind was used as the basis of his remarks. With the discarding of old prejudices and the initiation of dynamic programs, the blind are receiving more consideration and acceptance.

#### BLIND--ETIOLOGY

455. National Society for the Prevention of Blindness (1790 Broadway, New York, 19, N. Y.)

Causes of blindness in children of school age, by C. Edith Kerby. Sight-Saving Rev. Spring, 1958. 28:1:10-21.

Another in the long series of studies by the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness on causes of blindness in school children, dating back to the school year of 1932-33. Important in that they provide a basis for determining problems in the prevention of blindness, they are also proving useful in evaluating preventive measures which have been put into operation. The current report is based on records of 4,426 of the estimated total of 7,000 blind students in the United States, District of Columbia, and Hawaii in 1954-1955.

## BLIND--PREVENTION

456. Simmons, William D. (2151 Berkeley Way, Berkeley 4, Calif.)  
The cost of blindness. Calif. Health. Mar. 15, 1958. 15:18:141-142.  
A discussion of some of the preventable causes of blindness, what the State of California is doing in the area of prevention of blindness, and the value of public health preventive measures, both from the economic standpoint and the saving of human resources.

## BLIND--RECREATION

See 476.

## BLIND--SPECIAL EDUCATION

457. Rottman, Robert R.  
Attitudes toward the blind and the "integrated" school. New Outlook for the Blind. Mar., 1958. 52:3:78-82.  
Integration of the blind child into the regular classroom is desirable, provided the right attitudes are prevalent among administrators, teachers, and other pupils in the classroom. By adopting a matter-of-fact attitude toward the blind child's entrance and participation, by the matter-of-fact attitude of the resource teacher, and by the absence of special rules and privileges for the blind child, his confidence is built up and he is able to become a part of the regular class. A great amount of the responsibility for creating the right "climate" in the school devolves upon the resource teacher.

See also 561.

## BRACES

See 539.

## BRACES--PERSONNEL

458. Smith, Lester A. (Am. Board for Certification, 411 Associations Bldg., Washington 6, D. C.)  
Certified for greater service. Crippled Child. Apr., 1958. 35:6:12-13, 28-29.  
A definition of the terms "certified orthotist" and "certified prosthetist" with an explanation of the work of the bracemaker and limbmaker. Also tells of the need felt by the Orthopedic Appliance and Limb Manufacturers Association for self-regulation within the industry and the establishment of the American Board for Certification for the purpose of setting up standards of training and experience and requirements for certification of facilities. Such certification assures the handicapped competent services by highly trained specialists.

## BRAIN INJURIES

See 531.

## BRAIN INJURIES--MEDICAL TREATMENT

See 479; 481.

See



## CAMPING

459. Park, Leslie D.

Camping for severely disabled adults. J. Health, Phys. Educ., and Recreation. Mar., 1958. 29:3:22-23.

Describes an adult camping program inaugurated by United Cerebral Palsy of Illinois for severely disabled persons, conceived as a purely recreational experience with an adapted program and environment suitable to the disability. Elements of the program and staff personnel are discussed briefly. The camping experience proved to be meeting more than recreational needs of these adults, however.

## CAMPING--CONNECTICUT

460. Decker, Shirley (Herald Tribune Fresh Air Fund, 230 W. 41st Street, New York, 36, N. Y.)

More camping for children with handicaps, by Shirley Decker and John Herzog. Camping Magazine. Mar., 1958. 30:3:26-27.

Since 1952 Camp Hidden Valley, near Ridgefield, Conn., has accepted physically handicapped children in its program. One of seven camps operated by the Herald Tribune Fresh Air Fund of New York City, it provides these children an opportunity to experience some of the healthy associations they need with other children. Disabilities represented among campers include orthopedic handicaps--the post-polio, cerebral palsied, those with congenital deformities, and amputees--and non-orthopedically handicapped with rheumatic fever, mild cardiac conditions, asthma, well-controlled epilepsy, and arrested tuberculosis. Physically handicapped children are accepted on a approximate 50-50 ratio with the able-bodied. Details of the administration of the program are discussed.

## CANCER

See 448; 473.

## CEREBRAL PALSY

461. Moncrieff, Alan

Cerebral palsy today. London, British Council for the Welfare of Spastics (1958). 15 p.

An address given at the Council's Annual Meeting, London, Nov. 1957. Reprinted from: Spastics' Quart. Mar., 1958. 7:1:3-11.

The author, Nuffield Professor of Child Health at the University of London, discusses in some detail the difficulties of classification and nomenclature in cerebral palsy, how they can influence the application of surgery and drug treatment, the problems in diagnosis, how sensory defects in cerebral palsied children complicate the picture, and the need to reevaluate educational and over-all management of this group. He concludes by offering some suggestions on future research in the field of cerebral palsy, its medical management and educational aspects.

Available from British Council for the Welfare of Spastics, 13 Suffolk Street, Haymarket, London, S. W. 1, England at 1s 6d (approx. 27¢) a copy, post-free.

See also 515.

## CEREBRAL PALSY--DIAGNOSIS

462. Hohman, Leslie B. (Duke Univ. School of Medicine, Durham, N.C.)

Sensory disturbances in children with infantile hemiplegia, triplegia, and quadriplegia, by Leslie B. Hohman, Lenox Baker, and Ruth Reed. Am. J. Phys. Med. Feb., 1958. 37:1:1-6.

A report of a study on the sensory examination in 47 children -- 23 with hemiplegia, 5 unilateral athetoids, 2 with triplegia, 2 with paraplegia, and 15 with quadriplegia. Examinations were only on the upper extremity and most frequently only in the hand. Methods of examination and modalities employed are described. Of the group 72 per cent showed sensory defects, the most common of which were loss of form sense, impairment of two point discrimination, and loss of position sense. Findings confirmed previous conclusions of Tizard, Paine, and Crothers on sensory deficits in congenital hemiplegia. These sensory defects are also present in high proportion, the authors state, in many quadriplegias with predominately one-sided involvement; the type of sensory defect is mainly of the cortical parietal lobe variety, although sensory loss in other modalities may also be present occasionally.

## CEREBRAL PALSY--EMPLOYMENT

463. Jarrell, A.P. (Div. of Voc. Rehab., State Dept. of Public Welfare, State Office Bldg., Capitol Square, Atlanta 3, Ga.)

Problems in finding employment for individuals with cerebral palsy. Cerebral Palsy Rev. Jan.-Feb., 1958. 19:1:4-6.

Dependence and the resulting immaturity of many cerebral palsied persons seeking employment, the attitudes of professional persons attempting to help them, and the various roles of the employer in his executive capacity all work as deterrents to securing employment for the handicapped person. Mr. Jarrell offers some possible solutions to the problems, although he recognizes the difficulties where the prospective employee is severely disabled.

See also 562.

## CEREBRAL PALSY--MEDICAL TREATMENT

See 512.

## CEREBRAL PALSY--OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

See 534.

## CEREBRAL PALSY--PARENT EDUCATION

464. Boydell, John H. (13 Suffolk St., Haymarket, London, S.W. 1, England)

Cerebral palsy; the parents' view. Spastics' Quart. Mar., 1958. 7:1:16-22

This is the first of a series of articles planned by Mr. Boydell, Asst. Secretary of the British Council for the Welfare of Spastics. He will present some of the fundamental problems of cerebral palsy as they appear to a parent who, in addition to his own experience with his adult cerebral palsied son, has worked actively in the field of cerebral palsy for the past 12 years. This article discusses the effect of the handicap on the parents, the importance of the doctor-patient relationship (in this instance, the parents of the cerebral palsied baby) in the adjustment of parents. He recommends several plans for treating the child and training parents to fit the child's care into the domestic routine of the home.

#### CEREBRAL PALSY--PARENT EDUCATION (continued)

465. Miller, Elsa A. (239 Capen Blvd., Buffalo 23, N. Y.)

Cerebral palsied children and their parents. Exceptional Children. Mar., 1958. 24:7:298-302, 305.

A report of clinical findings in four groups of children and their parents, as they were studied in a child-guidance clinic; subjects were mildly handicapped cerebral palsied children, physically and neurologically normal children, and severely handicapped cerebral palsied children. All had been referred because of severe learning and behavior problems or emotional problems ranging from slight to moderate, which resulted in difficulty in their management at school and disturbed relations in the home. From observations made in working with these children and their parents, it was concluded that problems in child-parent relationships are an important factor in the maladjustment of the mildly handicapped cerebral palsied child; the handicap itself does not appear to remain the child's basic problem although it may have been a factor in the beginning of the problem. Mildly handicapped children appeared to have more severe adjustment problems arising from disturbed parent-child relationships than the severely handicapped. The typical "brain-injury" response may have an emotional component and be subject to modification. Use of a psychotherapeutic approach is urged in working with these children and their parents.

#### CEREBRAL PALSY--PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS

466. Holden, Raymond H. (24 Meeting St., Providence 3, R. I.)

Motivation, adjustment, and anxiety of cerebral palsied children. Exceptional Children. Mar., 1958. 24:7:313-316.

A report of an investigation of the relationships between motivation, adjustment and anxiety in a group of 35 brain-injured physically handicapped (cerebral palsied) children attending nursery school at the Meeting Street School Children's Rehabilitation Center. An attempt was also made to determine a possible relationship between high motivation and estimates of improvement in physical progress or behavior. Findings revealed that a majority of the children were not poorly motivated, and that a correlation existed between ratings of high motivation and good progress in physical improvement and social adjustment. It is emphasized that not all of the brain-injured child's behavior is due to the brain injury. Further research is urged in areas concerning the relationship of motivation to other personality characteristics, on the determinants of motivation or lack of it in cerebral palsied children, on self-attitudes and attitudes toward others, as well as more systematic evaluation of parents' attitudes toward the child.

See also 570.

#### CEREBRAL PALSY--RECREATION

See 459.

#### CEREBRAL PALSY--SPEECH CORRECTION

467. Irwin, Orvis C. (Iowa Child Welfare Research Station, Univ. of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa)

A third short consonant test for use with children with cerebral palsy. Cerebral Palsy Rev. Jan.-Feb., 1958. 19:1:8-10.



## CEREBRAL PALSY--SPEECH CORRECTION (continued)

A report of a study to determine whether this third short consonant test meets the criteria for standardization of a test. (Previous articles by the author on the tests and their use were listed in Rehabilitation Literature, Mar., 1957, #310; Aug., 1957, #950; and Dec., 1957, #1379) Composed of a list of 17 words which include the six consonants in the initial, medial, and final positions, it was administered to 226 cerebral palsied children ranging in age from 3 1/2 to 19 years. The test appeared to meet the criteria for reliability, difficulty of items, discriminating power, uniqueness of items, and validity. Judging by the statistical evidence presented, this test should, in the author's opinion, prove useful with cerebral palsied children.

468. Leith, William R. (Speech and Hearing Center, Colorado State Univ., Fort Collins, Colo.)

Comparison of judged speech characteristics of athetoids and spastics, by William R. Leith and M.D. Steer. Cerebral Palsy Rev. Jan.-Feb., 1958. 19:1:15-20.

A report of an experiment to determine whether measureable differences exist in the speech characteristics between athetoid and spastic types of cerebral palsy. Specific characteristics studied were: rate, pitch, loudness, and articulation; in addition, differences relative to intelligibility and degree of speech impairment were also evaluated. Methods of the experimental procedure are discussed, as well as scales employed in evaluation. Findings revealed that with respect to deviation from the normal for the aspects of speech considered, neither group, athetoid or spastic, was judged as being significantly different from the other. Bibliography of 31 references. Also included is the form used in rating speech recordings of the subjects of the study.

469. Schoell, Edwin R. (Speech Correction Clinic, Santa Barbara Coll., Univ. of Calif., Santa Barbara, Calif.)

Cerebral palsied speech correction and the clinical team. J. Speech and Hear. Disorders. Feb., 1958. 23:1:36-41.

A description of a unique program for the correction of cerebral palsied speech, in operation for the past two years at Hillside House, a resident school for children in Santa Barbara. The program is conducted in coordination with the speech clinic at Santa Barbara College; student speech clinicians from the College receive valuable training in a program which is dominated by group therapy and activity. Observations on the usefulness of the group therapy method employing the clinical team are offered to illustrate its value in the rehabilitation of cerebral palsied children.

## CHILD HEALTH

See 576.

## CHRONIC DISEASE--OHIO

470. Ohio. Academy of Medicine, Cleveland

Directory of services for the chronically ill of Greater Cleveland, published by the . . . and the Welfare Federation of Cleveland . . . Cleveland, The Academy (1958). 108 p. map, chart. Spiral binding.

## CHRONIC DISEASE--OHIO (continued)

Intended as a reference for doctors and staff members of health and welfare agencies, the directory is believed to be the first of its kind in the United States describing the wide range of services available in a given area. In addition to listing medical facilities, it covers nursing, rehabilitation, educational, financial and casework services, with special sections devoted to agencies for the treatment of chronically ill children, older persons, and veterans. In all, about 200 different agencies are included, with information on their services, eligibility requirements, area served, fees, hours, and referral procedures. Carefully cross-indexed, the directory should prove highly useful in locating community resources. The Chronic Illness Information Center which was responsible for compiling and editing the directory hopes to issue corrections to the publication from time to time in order to keep it up to date.

Available from Chronic Illness Information Center, 1001 Huron Rd., Cleveland 15, Ohio, at \$3.50 a copy.

## CHRONIC DISEASE--SURVEYS--GREAT BRITAIN

### 471. Great Britain. Ministry of Health

Survey of services available to the chronic sick and elderly, 1954-1955; a summary report prepared by C. A. Boucher. London, H.M. Stationery Off., 1957. 60 p. tabs. (Reports on Public Health and Medical Subjects, no. 98).

Gives some background information on events leading up to the survey, the legislation concerned with the provision of health and welfare services to the aged and chronically ill in Great Britain, and describes the organizational plan of the survey. The report consists mainly of a summary of the findings in regard to hospital services, waiting lists and admission arrangements, number of hospital beds available, adequacy of facilities, types of facilities other than long-stay hospitals, geriatrics as a specialty, nursing and hospital ancillary services, local health authority, public welfare and voluntary agency services, and recommendations for improvements in service.

Available in the U. S. from British Information Services, 45 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y. at 59¢ a copy.

## COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

### 472. Yocum, Dale M. (School of Education, Univ. of Kansas, Lawrence, Kan.)

A study of exceptional students who entered the University of Kansas in the Fall of 1954, by Dale M. Yocum and Kenneth E. Anderson. Lawrence, Kan., Univ. of Kansas, 1957. 40 p. figs., tabs. (Kansas studies in education. Nov., 1957. 8:1)

A report of a study of 1,210 freshmen who entered the University of Kansas in the fall of 1954 and which was continued during their first two years of college. Its purpose was to discover the relationships between 8 abilities or aptitudes, as measured by placement examinations, and success or failure in college, as measured by grade-point averages for the first four semesters. Other factors considered were the degree of parental education, sex of the student, size of the high school from which the student was graduated, and their possible relationships to exceptionality. Exceptionality was the term used to define those

## COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES (continued)

falling within either the upper or lower 10 per cent of the score distributions on placement tests or grade-point distributions. Implications of findings of the study for educational planning and administration are discussed.

## COLOSTOMY

473. Samp, Robert J. (Cancer Research Hospital, University Hospitals, Madison 6, Wis.)

The results of a questionnaire survey of colostomy patients. Surg., Gynecol., & Obstet. Oct., 1957. 105:4:491-497. Reprint.

A report and discussion of data compiled from 92 completed, and detailed, questionnaires returned by patients who had a colostomy performed for carcinoma of the rectum. Information was gathered on every-day care and routine management of the colostomy, social life, travel and employment following the operation, marital effects, reactions to the colostomy, adjustment and post-colostomy difficulties, and follow-up care. The article offers proof that poor colostomy control, colostomy gas and odors, long-standing urinary complications, loss of employment or work output, and economic and social complications need not be consequences of the operation. Adequate educational preparation prior to discharge from the hospital postoperatively can aid in the patient's adjustment.

## CONGENITAL DEFECT--ETIOLOGY

474. Dekaban, Anatole S. (Univ. Hospital, Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.)  
Occurrence of neurologic abnormalities in infants of diabetic mothers, by Anatole S. Dekaban and Kenneth R. Magee. Neurology. Mar., 1958. 8:3: 193-200. Reprint.

A review of the literature on congenital malformations in diabetic pregnancies, with an analysis of neurological abnormalities encountered in 4 children of diabetic mothers. The chief clinical abnormality in all four of the infants reported here consisted of a severe degree of mental deficiency, with cerebral diplegia also present in two cases. A fifth patient who died showed severe congenital malformations of the brain and other organs. In these cases the control of maternal diabetes was quite inadequate and neurological abnormalities in their offspring cannot be accepted as conclusive proof of a causal relationship. Noxious factors which may possibly be implicated in disturbing normal development of the fetus in diabetic mothers are discussed.

## CONVALESCENCE--INSTITUTIONS

475. Social Legislation Information Service. Mar. 10, 1958. No. 51.

Title of issue: Recommendations of National Conference on Nursing Homes and Homes for the Aged.

A summarization of the recommendations adopted by the first National Conference on Nursing Homes and Homes for the Aged held in February, 1958. Categories covered are: medical, nursing, and other professional services; nutrition and food service; social and related services; environmental health and safety; regulatory agency problems; financing of facilities and services; and administration.

Copies of the Social Legislation Information Service bulletin are available from the Service, 1346 Connecticut Ave., N. W., Washington 6, D. C., at 25¢ a copy (less in quantities).



## DANCING

476. A program of dance for visually handicapped young people; a symposium. Internatl. J. Educ. of the Blind. Mar., 1958. 8:3:85-89.

Contents: Some values of a social dancing program, Beatrix Baird. - A program based on modern dance, Millie Monsky. - Folk dancing is fun, too!, Laura E. Kratz.

Three types of dance programs in schools for the visually handicapped and blind are discussed in regard to their objectives and social and educational values. Programs have been in use at the Maryland, Kentucky, and Ohio State Schools for the Blind.

## DEAF

477. John Tracy Clinic (806 W. Adams Blvd., Los Angeles 7, Calif.)

John Tracy Clinic research papers: Studies in visual communication. Los Angeles, The Clinic, 1957-58. 7 papers. figs., tabs.

Contents: I. A bibliography of psychological characteristics of the aurally handicapped and of analytical studies in communication, Wilson Wong, Sara Lee Dickens, and Gordon Taaffe. Oct., 1957. 49 p. -II. A film test of lip reading, Gordon Taaffe. Nov., 1957. 11 p. -III. Studies of variables in lip reading stimulus material, Gordon Taaffe and Wilson Wong. Dec., 1957. 21 p. -IV. Linguistic methodology in lip reading research, Mary F. Woodward. Dec., 1957. 32 p. -V. Facial cues of context in lip reading, Louis Stone. Dec., 1957. 11 p. -VII. Relationship between selected aptitudes and personality tests and lip reading ability, Wilson Wong and Gordon Taaffe. Feb., 1958. 8 p. (studies . . . 6). -VIII. Pilot studies in lip reading. Feb., 1958. 26 p. (studies . . . 7).

A series of research studies undertaken in an attempt to gain additional understanding of the complex phenomena of lip reading; based on the assumption that lip reading is a general behavioral phenomenon, it has been assumed that it is possible for anyone with vision to read lips. Consequently, most of the preliminary research has been conducted with hearing subjects and results will be tested later with groups of subjects with impaired hearing. Research at the John Tracy Clinic has been supported by a grant from the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation.

## DEAF--SPECIAL EDUCATION

478. Greenaway, Eric Stanley

The positive approach in education of the totally deaf child. Washington, D. C., Gallaudet College, 1958. 10 p.

Reprinted from: O.A.D. News, Ontario Assn. of the Deaf, Toronto. (1957?)

In this public address delivered in Toronto in October, 1957, Dr. Greenaway spoke of the multiple problems of the totally deaf attributed to lack of mental stimulation, especially in the developmental stages of childhood; the difficulty in acquiring an education; the social and economic handicaps imposed by deafness; and the impoverishment of aesthetic and artistic life. He stressed the fact that language is the keystone of education of the deaf and discussed the relative merits of the silent, oral, and combined methods of education. In his opinion the combined method, commencing at the earliest age possible, is the best and most efficient plan for educating children with varying degrees of hearing loss and those totally deaf. Dr. Greenaway is Headmaster of the Yorkshire

## DEAF--SPECIAL EDUCATION (continued)

Residential School for the Deaf in England and is directly concerned professionally with the training of teachers for the deaf.

This reprint is available from American Annals of the Deaf, Gallaudet College, Washington 2, D. C., at 25¢ a copy.

See also 532.

## DIABETES

See 474.

## DRAMATICS

See 572.

## DRUG THERAPY

479. Low, Niels L. (Dept. of Pediatrics, Univ. of Utah Coll. of Med., Salt Lake City, Utah)

Suvren in brain-injured children, by Niels L. Low and Garth G. Myers. J. Pediatrics. Mar., 1958. 52:3:259-263.

A report of the use of Suvren, a new type of "mental" drug, in the treatment of 40 hyperkinetic children with patterns of organic brain damage. Patients varied in age from 2 to 40 years with all but 5 under the age of 15. Of the group 23 became amenable to management and instruction; reduction of hyperactivity and increase in attention span in the children resulted in an easing of the physical and emotional burdens involved in their care. No significant toxic reactions or untoward side effects were demonstrated from use of the drug; the absence of any hypnotic effect is one of its principal advantages.

480. Rodman, Morton J. (College of Pharmacy, Rutgers Univ., Newark, N. J.)  
Drugs for spastic muscles. R.N. Apr., 1958. 21:4:61-65, 81-84.

Explains briefly the causes of muscle spasms, the use of various drugs as muscle relaxants, and their particular action on various musculoskeletal spastic disorders.

481. Rudy, L. H. (Galesburg State Research Hospital, Galesburg, Ill.)

A clinical evaluation of psychopharmacological agents in the management of disturbed mentally defective patients, by L. H. Rudy, H. E. Himwich, and Franco Rinaldi. Am. J. Mental Deficiency. Mar., 1958. 62:5:855-860.

Because of beneficial results with tranquilizing drugs used in disturbed psychotic patients, a similar experiment was undertaken with disturbed mental defective patients. Subjects were 25 mentally defective disturbed female patients from Dixon State School, Dixon, Ill. Clinical evaluations on reserpine, chlorpromazine, azacyclonol, meprobamate, mepazine, and promazine were made in turn on this group. Beneficial results were obtained from use of all of these drugs, with the greatest improvement from chlorpromazine, reserpine, promazine, and mepazine. Chlorpromazine was found to be the most effective with the least serious side reactions in this type of patient. Convulsions and change in endocrine balance were observed and the possible causes discussed briefly.

## EMPLOYMENT (INDUSTRIAL)

482. National Industrial Conference Board (460 Park Ave., New York 22, N.Y.)

The company and the physically impaired worker, by Doris M. Thompson. New York, The Board, 1957. 89 p. figs., tabs. (Studies in personnel policy, no. 163).

A report based on experiences of 242 cooperating companies, government agencies, insurance specialists, and health and welfare groups concerned with the provision of employment for physically impaired workers, as well as the problems involved, the influence of unions, and the insurance aspects. Emphasis throughout the report is on the employee who becomes disabled while on the company payroll; some attention is given to the hiring of those already handicapped. Eleven examples of specific company programs are included. Several significant differences revealed by the current study are contrasted with earlier findings of a similar study made toward the end of World War II.

Copies of the report are available only to companies associated with the National Industrial Conference Board; exceptions are made in the case of schools, colleges, and government agencies. Price of the current report is \$2.50 a copy, plus 8¢ postage.

## EPILEPSY--MEDICAL TREATMENT

See 512.

## EPILEPSY--PARENT EDUCATION

483. Baus, Gaston J. (Dept. of Pediatrics, Children's Hosp., 4614 Sunset Blvd., Los Angeles 27, Calif.)

Group sessions for parents of children with epilepsy, by Gaston J. Baus, L. LaVergne Letson, and Edith Russell. J. Pediatrics. Mar., 1958. 52:3: 270-273.

Describes an organized educational program for parents of children with epilepsy, instituted by the Jerry Price Seizure Clinic of Children's Hospital, Los Angeles, and believed to be the first of its kind in the United States. Primary aim of group sessions is the correction of prejudice and misunderstanding and the relief of tension in parents. Content of the group sessions is outlined for the benefit of those wishing to set up similar parent-education programs.

## EXERCISE

See 486; 525.

## HANDICAPPED

484. Lamos, C. J.

Can you wiggle your fingers? Lamp Magazine. Jan., 1958. 1:1:4-38.

A collection of 8 articles by . . . previously published in Hygeia and Today's Health between 1949 and 1954.

This is the first issue of Lamp Magazine, a publication edited by the author whose series of articles appear here, reprinted from the popular medical publication of the American Medical Association. This issue was made possible through the interest of Chicago's South Side Kiwanis group.



## HANDICAPPED (continued)

All articles included discuss various problems encountered by the handicapped.

Published by Lamp Multilith Service, 1418 N. 35th Ave., Melrose Park, Ill. 50¢ a copy.

## HARD OF HEARING--EQUIPMENT

485. Hartman, Bernard-Thomas (U.S. Educational Foundation, Stortingsgt 30, Oslo, Norway)

Study of therapeutic and functional values of hearing aids for the mentally handicapped. Am. J. Mental Deficiency. Mar., 1958. 62:5:803-809.

A brief review of studies on the incidence of hearing impairment among institutionalized mentally handicapped persons and a report of a study of the general functional merits of the use of hearing aids with this group. Six residents at the Northern Wisconsin Colony and Training School were selected for their particular kind and degree of hearing impairment, speech abilities, and psychological aberrations related to hearing deficiency. Methods and procedures of the study are described, with results and conclusions. Improvements in the subjects were such that it is believed hearing aids can materially benefit the hearing impaired mentally handicapped. Further intensive research in this area is urged.

## HEART DISEASE

486. McCloy, C. H. (State Univ. of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa)

Home exercises for convalescing cardiac patients; Part I: Beginning and intermediate exercises; Part II: Isometric tension exercises. J. Assn. Phys. and Mental Rehab. Nov.-Dec. 1957 & Jan.-Feb., 1958. 11:6 & 12:1. 2 pts.

Describes exercise routines which can be used by the recuperating cardiac patient at home. They have been found to be more satisfactory than a "walking" program which is considered inferior exercise for general muscular development and reconditioning for a return to normal work. Detailed instructions are given for prescription of the routines and for performing them. Tension exercises, described in Part II, are based on research conducted in Germany (for article concerning this, see Rehabilitation Literature, June, 1957, #725), and have proved effective in the experience of the author who has experimented with them. Routines described in Part I have been used successfully in the U.S. Army's Reconditioning Program.

## HEMIPLEGIA

487. Covalt, Nila Kirkpatrick (280 Edinburg Dr., Winter Park, Florida)

Preventive techniques of rehabilitation for hemiplegic patients. G.P. (General Practitioner). Mar., 1958. 17:3:131-143. Reprint.

A recognized authority in the rehabilitation field, Dr. Covalt offers a detailed description, including illustrations, of the techniques for restoring physical activity and independence in the hemiplegic patient. Preventive procedures should be employed even in the immediate acute stage following a stroke. They do not require the services of specially trained persons; anyone caring for the patient in the home can be instructed in the necessary techniques. Hemiplegic deformities and the type of preventive measures

# HEMIPLEGIA (continued)

useful in their treatment are discussed, as well as specific activities for daily living. A bibliography accompanying the article, (but not printed here) is available from G. P., American Academy of General Practice, Volker Blvd. at Brookside, Kansas City 12, Mo.

488. Health News, N. Y. State Dept. of Health. Dec., 1957. 34:12.

Title of issue: Rehabilitation of the hemiplegic.

Partial contents: Hemiplegia and rehabilitation (editorial), Herman S. Hilleboe. -Rehabilitation of the patient with hemiplegia, Donald A. Covalt. -Pre-orientation for rehabilitation, Leo Dobrin. -Rehabilitation-integration of Federal, State, public, and voluntary community agencies; (a two-year study), Jacob Goldberg and Watson Klinecicz.

Dr. Hilleboe discusses prognosis in hemiplegia resulting from cerebral vascular disease and improvements in rehabilitation services; Dr. Covalt describes rehabilitation treatment of the hemiplegic patient to prevent contractures and atrophy of muscles, as well as other types of services necessary for complete rehabilitation; Dr. Dobrin considers new approaches which could be utilized to make rehabilitation services more effective; and Dr. Goldberg and Mr. Klinecicz report results of a study of the goals, philosophy, and scope of the Rehabilitation Assembly in the Mid-Hudson Valley area of New York State, a program providing for integration of medical, psychological, social, and vocational services with existing agencies in the community.

# HEREDITY

489. American Eugenics Society

Proceedings of the Heredity Counseling Symposium held at the New York Academy of Medicine Building, Nov. 1, 1957. Eugenics Quart. Mar., 1958. 5:1:3-63.

Contents: (Genetics in medical practice): The need for parental counseling in pediatrics, Josef Warkany. -Genetics in psychiatric practice, John R. Whittier. -Genetics and dentistry, Carl J. Witkop, Jr. -Genetics in public health nursing, Hazel R. Dyson, Carl J. Witkop, Jr., and Shirley S. Butters. -Genetics in relation to cardiovascular diseases, Victor A. McKusick. - (Heredity counseling panel): The structure of heredity counseling services, Lee R. Dice. -The meaning of empiric risk figures for disease or defect, James V. Neel. -Procedures for referral to heredity counselors, C. Nash Herndon. -Types of problems presented to genetic counselors, F. Clarke Fraser. -Types of advice given by heredity counselors, Franz J. Kallmann. -Types of advice given by heredity counselors, Sheldon C. Reed.

This issue is available from American Eugenics Society, 230 Park Ave., New York 17, N. Y., at 75¢ a copy.

490. Childs, Barton (Johns Hopkins Univ. School of Med., Baltimore, Md.)

A survey of genetics as it applies to problems in medicine, by Barton Childs and James B. Sidbury, Jr. Pediatrics. Supplement, July, 1957. 20:1:Part II:177-218.

A detailed review of the biochemical aspects of gene-function, the complexity of genetic mechanisms, and the relationship of disease to the frequency of genes. Causes of variation and the physician's role in advising parents on problems concerned with genetic disease are discussed. Bibliography of 153 references.

## HEREDITY (continued)

491. Stromgren, Erik (University of Aarhus, Denmark)  
Genetics and mental health. Children. Mar.-Apr., 1958. 5:2:49-54.  
An article based on a paper presented at the 1957 annual meeting of the World Federation of Mental Health, Copenhagen, discussing current knowledge of the causes of mental disability, including mental retardation, and the relative importance of the interacting factors of heredity and environment. Important research findings and methods are covered.

## HOME ECONOMICS

492. Sweden. Svenska Vanforevarens Centralkommitte (Jutas Backe 1, Stockholm, Sweden)  
Handikappad husmoder. Stockholm, SVCK, 1958. 68 p. illus. (Skriftserie, nummer 6)  
A booklet describing aids and adaptations for the home which will simplify the work of the disabled housewife. Well illustrated. Text is in the Swedish language. The booklet is not available in an English edition.  
Available in the United States from International Society for the Welfare of Cripples, 701 First Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

## MENTAL DEFECTIVES

493. Dexter, Lewis Anthony (536 Pleasant St., Belmont 78, Mass.)  
A social theory of mental deficiency. Am. J. Mental Deficiency. Mar., 1958. 62:5:920-928.  
This article, one of a series by the author on the sociology of mental retardation, summarizes the reasons why mental deficiency may be regarded as a "social problem" in our culture, social attitudes toward mental defectives, and why mental defectives are more likely than any other group in our society to develop negative self-images. Possible approaches to research on mental deficiency and its attendant "social" problems are suggested.

See also 485; 574.

## MENTAL DEFECTIVES--INDIANA

494. Indiana. State Board of Health (Voc. Rehabilitation Div., 145 W. Washington St., Indianapolis, Ind.)  
Proceedings of the Institute on the Rehabilitation of the Mentally and Emotionally Handicapped . . . Turkey Run State Park, Marshall, Ind., May 23, 24, 25, 1956; Durand F. Jacobs, ed. Indianapolis, The Board, 1957. 141 p. tabs., charts. Mimeo.  
A report of a three day institute, the first coordinated attempt on the part of major federal, state and local agencies in Indiana to evaluate current services for the mentally and emotionally handicapped in the State and to make recommendations for improvement of services. Participants were more than 250 professional and specialized personnel actively engaged in all areas of the rehabilitation process. Subjects discussed covered general rehabilitation problems; problems in the treatment center; those encountered by community agencies; and the cooperative efforts necessary for providing the most effective treatment and services. The Institute was the first of its kind to be held in the United States.



## MENTAL DEFECTIVES--BIBLIOGRAPHY

495. Whitney, E. Arthur (Elwyn Training School, Elwyn, Pa.)  
Mental deficiency (1957). Am. J. Mental Deficiency. Mar., 1958.  
62:5:771-776.

The annual review of selected literature in the field including 14 studies concerned with research on etiological aspects of mental retardation, behavioral disorders, drug therapy, home discipline, intellectual development, psychological tests and their use in diagnosis of brain damage, brain pathology in relation to current environmental factors, premorbid personality characteristics, changes in classification schemes, and surveys of needs.

## MENTAL DEFECTIVES--DIAGNOSIS

See 452; 575.

## MENTAL DEFECTIVES--EMPLOYMENT

496. Russell, Francis W. (Brandon State School, Brandon, Vt.)  
Training and placement of defectives in a residential school through the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, by Francis W. Russell and Raymond M. Mulcahy. Am. J. Mental Deficiency. Mar., 1958. 62:5:935-941.

Reports experiences of the Brandon State School in referring its students to the Vermont Vocational Rehabilitation Division for training and eventual placement in employment. Two Rehabilitation Houses are presently maintained in the State by the Division; their purpose is to make possible a social vocational adjustment for those who have received, or are scheduled to receive, job training under the Division. It was found that cooperation with the Vocational Rehabilitation Division required reorientation of the residential school's inservice training program towards actual preparation for community life. Statements of policy regarding the School's responsibilities for students at Rehabilitation House are included, as well as rules for Brandon School students living at the House and policies on the use of earnings while in residence.

497. Young, Milton Abraham (441 Edgewood St., Hartford 12, Conn.)  
Academic requirements of jobs held by the educable mentally retarded in the State of Connecticut. Am. J. Mental Deficiency. Mar., 1958. 62:5:792-802.

A report of a study to determine specific academic requirements of jobs held by educable mentally retarded persons in the State of Connecticut. An analysis was made of 118 jobs and data were used as the basis of the article. Implications of the findings for curriculum planning and vocational training are discussed. A brief review of the literature, a sample form used in evaluating job requirements, and a job vocabulary list for each job area are included. Recommendations are made for use of the findings. This article is based on a doctoral dissertation, the complete copy of which, with additional tables, is available at the University of Connecticut, Storrs, Conn.

## MENTAL DEFECTIVES--ETIOLOGY

498. Allen, Gordon (Natl. Institutes of Health, Laboratory of Socio-environmental Studies, Bethesda, Md.)  
Patterns of discovery in the genetics of mental deficiency. Am. J. Mental Deficiency. Mar., 1958. 62:5:840-849. Reprint.

## MENTAL DEFECTIVES--ETIOLOGY (continued)

The complete paper (an abstracted version of which appeared in Eugenics Quart., Dec., 1957, and which was annotated in Rehabilitation Literature, Feb., 1958, #190) was read at a Symposium on Progress in Genetic Psychiatry given by the Eastern Psychiatric Research Assn., New York City, in 1957. It reviews genetic research in mental deficiency, especially the genetic mechanisms in mongolism, phenylketonuria, multiple neurofibromatosis, and familial mental deficiency.

## MENTAL DEFECTIVES--MEDICAL TREATMENT

See 481.

## MENTAL DEFECTIVES--PARENT EDUCATION

499. Blodgett, Harriet E. (4330 W. River Rd., Minneapolis 6, Minn.)

Counseling parents of mentally retarded children. Minn. Med. Oct., 1957. 40:10:721-722, 730. Reprint.

In the counseling of parents of mentally retarded children, counselors are dealing more with problems associated with behavioral characteristics of the child and the degree of flexibility and adaptability of the parents rather than the child's intellectual ability. A series of interpretations including assessment of the child's ability level, medical diagnoses (including sensory, and neurological evaluations), and possible prognosis of the child's future ability level should be provided. Early interpretations are extremely important in the prevention or modification of unrealistic demands on the child. The possibility of commitment to an institution should be broached early to allow the parents time to adjust to the condition before making decisions. Repeated contacts with parents as problems arise and gradual planning for the child's future are most often the elements necessary for success in the management of mental retardation. Dr. Blodgett is Program Director of The Sheltering Arms, a day school and research program for retarded children in Minneapolis.

500. Ruzicka, William J. (Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio)

A proposed role for the school psychologist; counseling parents of mentally retarded children. Am. J. Mental Deficiency. Mar., 1958. 62:5:897-904.

Because school psychology is one of the newer branches in the service areas of psychology, attempts have been made to define the functions, qualifications, and training of the school psychologist. Dealing with exceptional children and, in turn, with their parents constitutes a major portion of his functions. Suggested here are ways in which the psychologist can help the mentally retarded child through counseling with parents. 39 references.

## MENTAL DEFECTIVES--PROGRAMS

501. Douglass, Joseph H. (U.S. Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, 25, D. C.)

A national program for mental retardation; a new and better beginning. Am. J. Mental Deficiency. Mar., 1958. 62:5:777-786. Reprint.

A discussion of encouraging trends in the care and treatment of mental retardates and growing recognition of society's responsibilities to this group. Departmental activities of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare in behalf of the mentally handicapped are reviewed. Research projects and improvements in facilities and services are the result of national interest and activity.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--PROGRAMS (continued)

502. Gibson, Robert (Manitoba School, Portage la Prairie, Man., Canada)

The role in the community of a mental deficiency clinic. Canad. Med. Assn. J. Nov. 1, 1957. 77:9:878-880. Reprint.

The type of facility described in this article is in operation in Scotland and appears to be fulfilling a useful function. Mental deficiency clinics are successful in diagnosing defectives and selecting patients for admission to institutions; fundamentally they are an extension to the community of the special facilities of mental deficiency institutions. Currently, they vary in organization, ranging from simple out-patient departments to regional clinics held in collaboration with public health authorities. Such a scheme as the latter, in Scotland, has now developed extensive diagnostic, consultative, and supervisory functions, covering all grades and ages of defect.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS

503. Blatt, Burton, (New Haven State Teachers College, New Haven 15, Conn.)

The physical, personality, and academic status of children who are mentally retarded attending special classes, as compared with the children who are mentally retarded attending regular classes. Am. J. Mental Deficiency. Mar., 1958. 62:5:810-818.

An evaluation of two methods of education for the mentally retarded, with a review of related literature and a description of the methods and procedures employed in the study. On the basis of this particular study, it was found that regular class and special class children (both groups qualified as mentally retarded) did not differ significantly in physical, personality, and academic status. However, because significant differences were observed in some aspects of the areas of comparison, further research is recommended to determine the most profitable type of education for the mentally retarded. This paper is based on a doctoral dissertation, submitted to Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pa.

504. McPherson, Marion White (4360 Westminster Pl., St. Louis, Mo.)

Learning and mental deficiency. Am. J. Mental Deficiency. Mar., 1958. 62:5:870-877. Reprint.

A further report, amended to include current knowledge, of research on the learning of mentally deficient subjects. Experimental studies of learning in individuals who achieved subnormal psychometric ratings are reviewed. A diversity of methodology and results was found; some papers indicate a slow, arduous process of learning among mental defectives, while others point to more skill in acquisition than is ordinarily assumed possible. Evidence indicates that intellectual level is not an adequate predictor of learning in mental defectives and that their learning per se is variable.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--SPECIAL EDUCATION

505. Dobbs, Mary C.

Pointers. Exceptional Children. Mar., 1958. 24:7:329-334.

This section of the magazine, presenting actual projects and activities found useful by teachers, is devoted this month to information collected, prepared, and distributed to special class teachers by the East Bay Assn. of Teachers on Educable Retarded Children, Berkeley, Calif. Science and



MENTAL DEFECTIVES--SPECIAL EDUCATION (continued)

seasonal activities recommended by teachers of retarded children are discussed. Further information can be obtained from "The Pointer," 1714 Francisco St., Berkeley 3, Calif.

506. Magnifico, L. X. (University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn.)  
Special classes for the mentally retarded. Elementary School J. Apr., 1958. 58:7:391-393.  
The practice of enrolling mentally retarded children in regular classes has many disadvantages for the retarded child, the teacher, and the normal student. "Social promotion," the theory of letting the mentally retarded child develop as best he may in a society geared to the average can cause undesirable behavior in the retarded child who feels rejected by his peers. Whenever the school system is large enough to make special classes feasible, the mentally retarded will stand to benefit through homogenous grouping.
507. Wolk, Shirley Mae (11334 Tiara St., North Hollywood, Calif.)  
A survey of the literature on curriculum practices for the mentally retarded. Am. J. Mental Deficiency. Mar., 1958. 62:5:826-839.  
Through an intensive search of the literature related to the education of mentally retarded children of elementary school age, the author sought to determine whether special activities were provided for their needs, how and wherein their needs differed from those of normal children, and what should be emphasized in curriculum planning for the mentally retarded. Recommendations are made on the basis of findings. References and bibliography.

See also 530; 542; 549; 563.

MENTAL DEFECTIVES--SPECIAL EDUCATION--RHODE ISLAND

508. Goodman, Charles C. (40 Fountain St., Providence 3, R. I.)  
A survey of trainable classes for retarded children in Rhode Island, by Charles C. Goodman and William L. Wunsch. Rhode Is. Welfare. Jan., 1958. 18:1:1-7.  
The Consultation Services for Children with Retarded Mental Development, a clinic of the Rhode Island Mental Hygiene Services, screens children for admission to trainable classes. This is a report of a survey made in 1957 by the Mental Hygiene Services to determine educational resources in the State, to provide interpretation to teachers and administrators of the Clinic's functions and policies, and to make a follow-up on children known to the Clinic. Background information on the development of trainable classes in Rhode Island and a brief account of classes held in various towns of the State are given, with a description of facilities, enrollment, equipment, and special features. A follow-up survey is planned to evaluate progress of the program.

MENTAL DISEASE--INSTITUTIONS

509. Bahn, Anita K.  
Outpatient psychiatric clinics in the United States, 1954-55; characteristics and professional staff, by Anita K. Bahn and Vivian B. Norman. Washington, D. C., U.S. Public Health Service, 1957. 87 p. figs., tabs. (Public Health monograph 49; Public Health Serv. publ. no. 538)

## MENTAL DISEASE--INSTITUTIONS (continued)

A monograph issued to provide statistical data to aid in program planning and to provide a baseline for measuring trends in the number and kinds of outpatient psychiatric clinics and their professional staffs. Data were made available through the procedure of nationwide annual reporting by such clinics in cooperation with State mental health authorities. Information is included on source of support for the clinic, the age group served, number of hours open weekly, types of professional personnel employed, and number of man-hours of service each week, with estimates of clinic resources still needed. Clinics are classified by geographic location (rural or urban). The report will be useful to State, local, and national program administrators seeking solutions to the mental health problems of the United States.

Available from U.S. Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C., at 60¢ a copy.

## MENTAL HYGIENE

See 576; 577.

## MONGOLISM

510. Manchanda, S. S. (Dept. of Pediatrics, Medical College, Amritsar, India) Mongolism in children; (a review of 35 cases), by S. S. Manchanda and J. S. Guleria. Indian J. Child Health. Feb., 1958. 7:2:101-106.

An analysis of 35 cases of mongolism, part of a group of 200 mentally retarded children observed in a children's clinic in India during the past 22 months. Statistics are included on incidence in this group, sex and age, birth order, maternal age and obstetrical history, parents' age at birth of mongol child, family history, and clinical features in the 35 cases. No new causal factor was found for the condition, although maternal age seemed one important environmental factor. Repeated chest infection was evident in 45.5 per cent of the 35 cases.

## MUSCLES

See 480; 513.

## MUSCULAR DYSTROPHY

511. Muscular Dystrophy Associations of America

Around the clock aids for the child with muscular dystrophy. New York, The Assns., 1957. 32 p. illus.

A booklet prepared to aid parents in the home care of children with muscular dystrophy, giving instructions on simplifying the day-to-day routine care and on teaching the child to become more self-sufficient. Simple-to-make aids for lifting the heavier child, for self-grooming activities, and for proper positioning of the child in a chair are described. Some advice is given on the emotional aspects of the illness and types of recreation the dystrophic child can enjoy.

Available from Muscular Dystrophy Associations of America, 1790 Broadway, New York 17, N. Y., at 25¢ a copy.

## NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION--PROGRAMS

See 559.

## NEUROLOGY

512. Kaplan, Arthur M. (Dept. of Psychiatry and Neurology, Washington Univ. School of Medicine, St. Louis 10, Mo.)  
Hemispherectomy in children. J. Pediatrics. Apr., 1958. 52:4:476-485.  
A paper reviewing British and American literature on the application of hemispherectomy to children with infantile hemiplegia, intractable seizures, emotional outbursts, and mental retardation. Although research methods and findings of the studies varied widely since the interests and emphasis of the investigators were focused on different aspects of the problem, certain trends appeared when the 29 cases reported were analyzed in terms of the consequences of surgery. There appeared to be a low surgical mortality rate, a decrease or extinction of seizures, more effective control of emotional outbursts, and in some cases improvement in the hemiplegia itself.

513. Wohlfart, Gunnar (University Hospital, Lund, Sweden)  
Collateral regeneration in partially denervated muscles. Neurology. Mar. 1958. 8:3:175-180.

Partially denervated muscles in experimental animals have shown a remarkably rapid recovery of muscle strength; it has been demonstrated histologically that recovery of strength is due to reinnervation by collateral branches from surviving motor nerve fibers. The author reports on more recent research and reviews the present knowledge of collateral regeneration. It has been observed that surviving motor nerve fibers in partially denervated human muscles are capable of branching and reinnervation of adjacent denervated fibers. Collateral regeneration may be the explanation for certain clinical and electromyographic phenomena in partially denervated muscles.

## NURSERY SCHOOLS

See 550.

## NURSING

514. Lane, Harriet C.  
Rehabilitation nurse. Nursing Outlook. Mar., 1958. 6:3:157-159.  
While preparing this article, Mrs. Lane was rehabilitation counselor at Liberty Mutual Insurance Company's Boston Rehabilitation Center. Rehabilitation nursing is a relatively new field for the nurse; described here are the duties and responsibilities of such a position in a rehabilitation center, as well as the particular advantages of employing a nurse for rehabilitation counseling. In addition to her knowledge of nursing, the nurse as a rehabilitation counselor needs to supplement it with basic skills of personnel and guidance techniques. She is also responsible for coordinating activities at the Center. Liberty Mutual employs 24 registered nurses as rehabilitation field nurses; their duties are described also. Opportunities in this new field should offer many satisfactions in following through on patients after they have left the hospital.

## NUTRITION

515. Fox, Donna Russell (801 Battery St., Little Rock, Ark.)  
Feeding techniques for health and speech, by Donna Russell Fox and Barbara Shuffield McDonald. Crippled Child. Apr., 1958. 35:6:7-9.



## NUTRITION (continued)

A speech therapist and a nutritionist, working in cooperation at the Arkansas Children's Hearing and Speech Center, have made a study of foods considered necessary for an adequate diet for children and how they may be utilized by the speech therapist and parent to develop, strengthen and teach control of muscles involved in eating and speaking. Discussed are: normal patterns of development in eating and how they may be encouraged in the cerebral palsied child; types of food which are useful in promoting sucking, chewing, swallowing, and tongue activity; and feeding techniques. A chart is included, covering examples of modified feeding and speech activities and the specific foods studied.

## OLD AGE--MEDICAL TREATMENT

516. Cady, Lee D. (V.A. Hosp., 2002 Holcombe Blvd., Houston 31, Tex.)

Needs for research in gerontology and their implications for the physical medicine and rehabilitation service. J. Am. Geriatrics Soc. Aug., 1957. 5:8:735-738. Reprint.

A discussion of the gaps in knowledge where the effects of aging are concerned, the medical aspects needing more intensive research, and the very pressing need for research in the social and economic aspects of aging. Dr. Cady points out unrealistic policies of retirement from productive work at age 65 and the lack of funds and trained personnel necessary to develop more adequate programs of rehabilitation for older persons.

517. Lewis, William H., Jr. (135 E. 64th St., New York, N. Y.)

Medicine and the aging population. J. Am. Med. Assn. Mar. 22, 1958. 166:12:1412-1419.

A report on the abnormal processes and different diseases in various age categories, statistics on the average life span and the trend toward its increase. Scientific and mathematical procedures are available now for relating biological functions and longevity; the biology of aging is currently being subjected to disciplined research. The physicians' responsibility in the management of the aging process and age-linked diseases is stressed. In conjunction with scientists and biologist, he can promote the good health, duration, and quality of individual lives to the benefit of community welfare.

## OLD AGE--PHYSICAL THERAPY

518. Johnson, Geneva Richard (Talmadge Memorial Hosp., Med. Coll. of Georgia, Augusta, Ga.)

Physical therapy in geriatrics. Phys. Therapy Rev. Mar., 1958. 38:3: 163-164.

Objectives and treatment phases of a physical therapy program for the geriatric patient are reviewed, emphasizing adaptations which must be made, taking into consideration the older person's limitations.

## OLD AGE--RECREATION

519. New York. State Education Department

Recreation for the elderly; a city and a state responsibility. Albany, The Dept., 1957. 10 p.

#### OLD AGE--RECREATION (continued)

In 1956 the New York State Legislature amended the Education Law to include an article on "Recreation for the Elderly," designed to encourage city governments to accept the provision of recreation for the older citizen as a regular municipal service. Also formed at this time was an Adult Recreation Council to aid in the establishment and operation of programs for persons over 60 years of age. The bulletin represents the initial effort of the Council describing the philosophy behind the program and ways in which government and civic leaders can cooperate to provide recreation for this group. Discussed briefly are complementary services government can provide, types of services appropriate to the program, community planning, legal considerations, and application of the "home rule" principle.

Copies of the publication are available from Adult Recreation Council, 23 S. Pearl St., Albany 7, N. Y.

#### OLD AGE--SPEECH CORRECTION

520. Lefevre, Margaret C. (11206 Euclid Ave., Cleveland 6, Ohio)

Speech therapy for the geriatric patient. Geriatrics. Dec., 1957. 12:12. 10 p. Reprint.

An article written at the suggestion of the late George J. Fortune, formerly Director of the Cleveland Hearing and Speech Center, and reflecting his interest in providing rehabilitation services for geriatric patients. Since the older patient may become increasingly dependent on his ability to communicate, impairment of this ability may easily be one of his more serious problems. Discussed are: determining factors in prognosis, types of speech problems experienced by geriatric patients, therapy procedures and goals, and the importance of teamwork in therapy procedures.

#### OSTEOPATHY

521. American Osteopathic Association

Symposium on physical medicine and rehabilitation (presented at the Sixty-First Annual Convention of the . . . 1957). J. Am. Osteopathic Assn. Mar., 1958. 57:7:433-444.

In same issue: A coin has two sides (an editorial), p. 471-473.

Dr. John M. Andrews, Moderator of the Symposium, discussed briefly the nature of total treatment in a rehabilitation program, the necessity for a "team" approach, and the role of osteopathy in such programs. Remaining speakers were persons trained in different phases of patient care in rehabilitation. Dr. John W. Mulford spoke on "Relationship between medicine and rehabilitation and the osteopathic profession;" Dr. Philip Rasch's subject was "The role of corrective therapy in a neuropsychiatric hospital;" Dr. John W. A. Brant discussed "Quantitative mensuration and objective evaluation of human cardiorespiratory function;" Dr. Marjorie Olwen Gutenshon spoke on "Electromyography today" and Dr. R. Gilbert Dorrance discussed "Rehabilitation of the patient with arthritis."

The editorial makes a plea for correct identification of every aspect of osteopathy and for recognition of the role of osteopathy in the field of medicine, particularly in physical medicine and rehabilitation programs.

## PARAPLEGIA

522. Comarr, A. Estin (Veterans Admin. Hospital, Long Beach, Calif.)

Total rehabilitation of the spinal cord injury patient. J. Indian Med. Profession. Dec., 1957. 4:9:1928-1936, 1938-1949. Reprint.

A very detailed article with many illustrations, stressing the realistic and practical aspects of rehabilitation as observed in over 11 years' experience at the Spinal Cord Injury Center, V.A. Hospital, Long Beach, Calif. This section of the Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation Department is a unit of the Paraplegia Service. Programs employed by various rehabilitation sections of the Center are described. Methods and equipment employed in physical therapy, occupational therapy, corrective therapy, manual arts therapy, and by the psychologist, social service and special services (recreation) are discussed. Many aids for daily living activities are pictured.

## PARENT EDUCATION

523. Illinois Congress of Parents and Teachers

Is your child exceptional, different? For parents and groups interested in the exceptional child, a cooperative venture of the . . . and the Division of Education for Exceptional Children, Office of Public Instruction; comp. by Genevieve Drennan. Springfield, The Congress, 1958. 90 p. illus. (Revision and 3d ed.)

Originally issued as a series of leaflets in 1949 and reissued in an enlarged booklet in 1953, the material in this third edition has been revised and rewritten to bring it up to date where terminology and methods are concerned. It can serve as a study guide on problems of exceptional children, their recognition, and what schools and parents, working together, can achieve in meeting the needs of all exceptional children. Includes suggestions for program planning and additional reading material in this area.

Available from Illinois Congress of Parents and Teachers, 311 E. Capitol Ave., Springfield, Ill., at \$1.00 a copy.

## PARTIALLY SIGHTED--PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS

524. Livingston, Jerome S. (2225 Bronxwood Ave., Bronx 69, N. Y.)

Evaluation of enlarged test form used with the partially seeing. Sight-Saving Rev. Spring, 1958. 28:1:37-39.

"Based on a thesis submitted at New York University, for which degree of Ph.D. was obtained in 1957."

A report of results of a study to determine the benefits of photographic enlargement of the revised Stanford-Binet Intelligence Scale in the psychologic testing of partially seeing children. Subjects were 60 children, between the ages of 8 and 9, with a mean I.Q. of 98.6 as compared with a group of normally seeing children with a mean I.Q. of 103.3. Results indicated that use of the enlarged test form did not result in significant gains in I.Q. for the partially seeing. Implications of the findings, other than this particular one, are discussed in relation to the provision of special services and curriculum planning for the partially seeing.



## PHYSICAL EFFICIENCY

525. Porterfield, Jack B. (V.A. Hospital, Kecoughtan, Va.)

A physical fitness test for domiciliary members administered by corrective therapy, by Jack B. Porterfield, Lester W. Daniels, and Otho H. Smith. J. Assn. Phys. and Mental Rehab. Jan.-Feb., 1958. 12:1:13-16, 20.

Describes a physical fitness test used at the Kecoughtan V.A. Center for the initial medical evaluation of veterans accepted for domiciliary care; it was devised to give the physician member of the Activity Planning Board an appraisal of the veteran's physical capacity as related to certain basic motor skills and strength which might be required in the performance of constructive assignments. The test is also administered as part of the veteran's annual medical re-examination. The writers hope that the procedure will stimulate further research in the field of geriatric rehabilitation.

## PHYSICAL MEDICINE

See 521.

## PHYSICAL THERAPY

526. Faulkner, H. C.

General practice physiotherapy, by H. C. Faulkner, A. Ryle, and N. Main. Med. World. Feb., 1958. 88:2:121-124.

Describes the experience of two general practitioners and a physical therapist working in partnership to provide efficient services for acute conditions needing immediate attention. The scope and benefit of office physical therapy are discussed and an analysis of the first 100 cases treated is made, classifying conditions treated, duration and results of treatment. Only basic equipment was installed and treatments were restricted to massage, exercises, manipulation, and traction of the lumbar spine. The economic advantages of locally available services are illustrated by several case histories of patients treated.

## POLIOMYELITIS

See 540.

## POLIOMYELITIS--STATISTICS

527. Landauer, Kenneth S. (Natl. Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, 301 E. 42nd St., New York 17, N. Y.)

An analysis of residual disabilities (paralysis and crippling) among 100,000 poliomyelitis patients; with special reference to the rehabilitation of post-poliomyelitis patients, by Kenneth S. Landauer and Gabriel Stickle. Arch. Phys. Med. and Rehab. Mar., 1958. 39:3:145-151. Reprint

Presents an analysis of residual disabilities among poliomyelitis patients based upon data obtained from a series of patient-care reporting forms submitted by hospitals to the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. Indicating anatomic sites affected, degrees of crippling sustained, functional abilities lost, and self-care capacities retained, the analysis provides a more realistic basis for program planning to meet the needs of postpoliomyelitis patients. Total study population in the analysis included over 100,000 patients hospitalized in the United States between July, 1952 and December, 1956, for whom notices of discharge and/or continuing care were received. Some

## POLIOMYELITIS--STATISTICS (continued)

54,146 cases of paralytic poliomyelitis were analyzed for residual disability or crippling. Of these 10.2% had no evident residual disability, 22.4% had slight muscle weakness, 41.1% had moderate paralytic involvement and 26.3% were severely crippled. Applying these percentages to the 190,000 estimated paralytic cases in the past decade that survived, it is estimated 19,000 show no disability, 43,000 had slight disability, 78,000 had moderate disability, and 50,000 had severe disability.

## POSTURE

528. Walsh, Frank P. (Detroit Orthopaedic Clinic, 5547 Woodward Ave., Detroit 2, Mich.)

Attitudinal deformities of the lower extremities in small children, by Frank P. Walsh and Sara Jane Houtz. Phys. Therapy Rev. Mar., 1958. 38:3:159-162.

Posturally-induced, attitudinal deformities encountered in small children, their causes and method of control are described. Five most commonly seen are the small child whose forefeet adduct or "turn in," the infant who turns one leg in and the other out, walking children who toe in, toe out, or whose legs "twist in" with the appearance of being bowlegged. All of these conditions should be corrected before the deformity becomes fixed.

See also 511.

## PSYCHOLOGY

529. Brent, Sidney Z. (V.A. Hospital, Bronx, N. Y.)

Personality integration; a concept of rehabilitation of the disabled. Am. J. Phys. Med. Feb., 1958. 37:1:7-17.

The concept of the "whole person" must be recognized in planning rehabilitation treatment of the disabled; the author discusses variables which affect the disabled person's adjustment to disability and influence personality. Human rehabilitation, seen as the attainment of an integrated personality through various kinds of adjustment, calls for the coordination of all rehabilitation specialties and the provision of services which assist in the process of personality reintegration. Recognition of the exact role of "disciplines" and services will enable the specialist to establish his proper place on the rehabilitation team. The problems involved in personality adjustment of the congenitally disabled person and the traumatically disabled adult are considered.

## PSYCHOLOGY--PERSONNEL

See 500.

## READING

530. Baskin, Jacquelyn White

Teaching reading to older mentally handicapped pupils. Chicago School J. Jan.-Feb., 1958. 39:5-6:152-158.

A teacher of older mentally handicapped children at the Talcott School, Chicago, describes how such pupils can be "reached" by specially designed readiness activities, many of which she includes here. Since many mentally handicapped children are in the pre-adolescent or adolescent stage before they

## READING (continued)

are ready to learn to read, the usual readiness activities are lacking in interest for them. The ones suggested here are adapted to the special needs of the older child.

531. Kawi, Ali A. (Dept. of Psychiatry, State Univ. of New York College of Med., New York, N. Y.)

Association of factors of pregnancy with reading disorders in childhood, by Ali A. Kawi and Benjamin Pasamanick. J. Am. Med. Assn. Mar. 22, 1958. 166:12:1420-1423.

In a study of the hypothesis that an association exists between the development of reading disorders in children and certain maternal and fetal factors, the prenatal and paranatal records of 372 white male children with reading disorders were compared with the records of a similar number of matched controls. This study is part of a broad concept in which neuropsychiatric disorders are assumed to represent a continuum of reproductive casualties of varying degrees of severity. Findings appeared to confirm the hypothesis. Children with reading disorders had a significantly larger proportion of premature births and abnormalities of the prenatal and paranatal periods. The toxemias of pregnancy and bleeding during pregnancy constituted the complications largely responsible for the differences found between the two groups.

532. Pauls, Miriam D. (Johns Hopkins Univ. and Hospital, Baltimore, Md.)

Language development through reading. Volta Rev. Mar., 1958. 60:3:105-107, 142.

A paper given as part of a panel on Receptive Language for the Deaf Child at the 1957 convention of the American Speech and Hearing Association. Dr. Pauls outlines the five distinct stages of growth and development in reading achievement, extending from the preschool years through high school. They are equally pertinent for normal hearing children and those with severe auditory problems. The acquisition of language and speech by the deaf child can be expanded by the initiation of reading as early as the child is ready for it.

## RECREATION

533. Sibley, Kathleen (30 Highland St., Worcester, Mass.)

How a playground grew. Crippled Child. Apr., 1958. 35:6:10-11.

Describes a summer playground program to meet the recreational needs of severely handicapped children, in operation for the past 7 years in Boston. Through the cooperation of parents, the Bay State Society for the Crippled and Handicapped, and the Boston School Committee, the program has proved so successful that legislation was passed last year to provide for extension of the service to other cities and towns in the state.

## RECREATION--EQUIPMENT

534. Frantzen, June

Toys; the tools of children. Chicago, Natl. Soc. for Crippled Children and Adults, c1957. 16 p. illus., charts. (E-19)



## RECREATION--EQUIPMENT (continued)

Reflecting research carried on over a four-year period at the Meeting Street School Children's Rehabilitation Center, Providence, Rhode Island, an Easter Seal facility, this attractive booklet in color analyzes the kinds of toys and how they may be used with normal children, as well as in the training and treatment of physically handicapped children. Purpose of the study was the determination of types of toys that contribute to arm and hand development in its various stages, also taking into consideration the level of the child's interest. The booklet offers a toy selection guide which parents, teachers, therapists, doctors and others concerned with children's growth will find very useful.

Available from the Natl. Society for Crippled Children and Adults, 11 S. La Salle St., Chicago 3, Ill., at \$1.00 a copy.

Another of the series of studies being conducted by the American Toy Institute in cooperation with the National Society for Crippled Children and Adults was issued recently, titled "Your Child's Play," by Grace Langdon. No. 2 in the planned series of parents' booklets, it could be used as a companion to the toy selection guide. (For description of "Your Child's Play," see Rehabilitation Literature, Jan., 1958, #101)

535. Parker, Eloise C. (Lenox Hill Hosp., 111 E. 76th St., New York 21, N. Y.)  
Planning a playroom within a limited budget. Hosp. Management. Apr., 1958. 85:4:52-53, 84, 146. Reprint.

Describes the adaptation of a 5-bed room at Lenox Hospital, New York City, for use as a playroom for child patients. Physical facilities and equipment are discussed as well as the objectives of the program. It has proved so successful in the new, expanding program of the pediatric department of the hospital that it is being enlarged in the new building project to be completed early in 1959.

536. Spear, Dorothy (4370 Olive St., St. Louis 8, Mo.)  
Toys help the hospital, too. Hosp. Management. Apr., 1958. 85:4:48-49, 136, 138. Reprint.

The author, a staff member of the St. Louis Society for Crippled Children, discusses findings of the toy study conducted as a research project by that society in cooperation with the National Society for Crippled Children and Adults and the American Toy Institute. She believes the findings apply equally to hospitalized children as well as to those receiving treatment as outpatients of rehabilitation centers. Toys suitable for use in the hospital, the development of a hospital play program, and the use of volunteers in the program are discussed.

## REHABILITATION--GERMANY

See 579.

## REHABILITATION--NEW JERSEY

537. New Jersey. State Department of Health  
Restorative services for the handicapped; professional symposium . . . Atlantic City . . . November 20, 1957. Public Health News, N. J. State Dept. of Health. Mar., 1958. 39:3:75-86. Reprint.

## REHABILITATION--NEW JERSEY (continued)

Contents: Remarks of Governor Robert B. Meyner. -Message from Daniel Bergsma, New Jersey State Commissioner of Health. -Dreaming dreams and planning plans, Albert B. Kump. -The role of the Nemours Foundation, A. R. Shands, Jr.

The Conference, the most comprehensive on rehabilitation held to date in New Jersey, met to discuss services available in the State, the role of public health agencies in rehabilitation, and the history and activities of the Nemours Foundation, as well as all the broad aspects of rehabilitation. This issue contains only a partial summary of papers presented at the Conference. Others will appear in early issues of Public Health News.

## REHABILITATION--OHIO

See 470.

## REHABILITATION--SOUTH AFRICA

538. Alkema, W. H. (Boksburg-Benoni Hospital, Boksburg, S. Africa)

The South African Rehabilitation Council. S. African Med. J. Feb. 22, 1958. 32:8:222-224.

Presents a factual account of the formation, composition, functions and objectives of the South African Rehabilitation Council. It includes a classification of the physically and mentally handicapped, services administered, and some results of the Council's efforts to date, as well as statistics on the number of handicapped persons in the Union of South Africa.

## REHABILITATION--PERSONNEL

See 514; 521.

## REHABILITATION--PROGRAMS

See 559; 573.

## REHABILITATION--RESEARCH

See 581.

## REHABILITATION CENTERS--DESIGNS AND PLANS

539. Hospitals. Mar. 16, 1958. 32:6.

Partial contents: Rehabilitation comes to rural Kansas, Austin J. Evans, p. 36. -Experience dictated this equipment list, p. 42. -Readjustment to a world of sound, Thomas P. Galbraith and Peter N. Jensen, p. 45. -Day-by-day care for years to come, Carl K. Schmidt, Jr., p. 50. -The middle ground between hospital and home, Morris H. Kreeger, p. 52. -Here's help in planning hospital-operated orthopedic shops: 1. Layout suggestions from the drawing boards of the Public Health Service, Thomas P. Galbraith and Peter N. Jensen, p. 56. -Strong Memorial Hospital's orthopedic shop; 30 years of service, Carl Mosher, p. 58.

Articles listed are concerned with: (1) a description of Kansas' first comprehensive rehabilitation center located at Hadley Memorial Hospital in Hays (floor plans included); (2) a planning guide prepared by the Public Health Service and 59 rehabilitation centers on major equipment requirements for rehabilitation facilities providing medical evaluation, physical and occupational therapy, activities of daily living, and audiology therapy; (3) recommended

## REHABILITATION CENTERS--DESIGNS AND PLANS (continued)

hospital facilities and equipment for speech and hearing rehabilitation; (4) problems of facilities, financing, community planning, and personnel in care of the chronically ill and disabled; (5) a description of Michael Reese's new Friend Memorial Pavilion, a 36-bed rehabilitation unit for convalescent care of previously hospitalized patients (Michael Reese Hospital, Chicago); (6) layout and equipment necessary for an orthopedic shop; (7) advantages of the hospital-located orthopedic shop, illustrated by a discussion of this particular facility at Strong Memorial Hospital, Rochester, N. Y.

## RESPIRATION

540. Lewis, Leon (2380 Ellsworth St., Berkeley 4, Calif.)

Application of rehabilitation technics in respiratory insufficiency. Arch. Phys. Med. and Rehab. Mar., 1958. 39:3:139-144.

Skills developed in the care and rehabilitation of patients with respiratory paralysis due to poliomyelitis are making it possible to apply an effective method of total care in the treatment of patients with severe respiratory insufficiency due to a variety of other causes. Tracheostomy, artificial respiration for varying periods of time, gradual reduction in respiratory assistance, and a graduated exercise and strengthening program, plus other services provided in the concept of total rehabilitation, are improving prognosis for recovery in these cases.

## RHEUMATIC FEVER--STATISTICS

541. Wilson, May G. (525 E. 68th St., New York 21, N. Y.)

The decline of rheumatic fever; recurrence rates of rheumatic fever among 782 children for twenty-one consecutive calendar years (1936-1956), by May G. Wilson, Wan Ngo Lim, and Ann McA. Birch. J. Chronic Diseases. Mar., 1958. 7:3:183-197.

A follow-up of a previous study of age-specific recurrence rates in rheumatic fever patients for the years 1916-1943 and recurrence rates for the period from 1924 to 1935, this analysis was undertaken to determine any possible changes in rates from 1936 to 1956. Consecutive records of 782 children born after 1916 who were under continuous, uniform, medical supervision during the 40-year period at the New York Hospital Cardiac Rheumatic Clinic were reviewed. Observations presented here show there has been a definite decline in frequency of recurrences of the major manifestations of rheumatic fever since 1936, various possible influential factors contributing to the downward trend are considered. The only factor shown to have changed during this time was a progressive improvement in the socioeconomic status of the clinic population.

## SEGREGATION AND NONSEGREGATION

See 457; 503; 506.

## SHELTERED WORKSHOPS

542. Feintuch, Alfred (Jewish Vocational Service, Montreal, Canada)

Sheltered workshops; a conceptual framework. J. Rehab. Jan.-Feb., 1958. 24:1:9-10.



## SHELTERED WORKSHOPS (continued)

Sheltered workshops offer the severely handicapped person relief from social isolation, an opportunity to work and learn to get along with others, help in acquiring good work habits, and increased self-confidence in his ability to meet industrial production standards. Vocational and psychological counseling are also more effective when integrated with the sheltered workshop program. The use of controlled and graduated work situations should be encouraged since it hastens the rehabilitation of this group.

## SHELTERED WORKSHOPS--FLORIDA

543. Ferguson, Robert G. (MacDonald Training Center Foundation, Miami, Fla.)

Evaluating vocational aptitudes and characteristics of mentally retarded young adults in an industrial-agricultural workshop. Am. J. Mental Deficiency. Mar., 1958. 62:5:787-791.

Presents findings of 3 months' experience with a sheltered workshop for mentally retarded young adults, its program and administration, evaluation of clients for vocational placement, and difficulties encountered which point up the need for further research in this area. Interest of the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation led to its lending support to a demonstration project aimed at the development of evaluation techniques, a realistic training program with specific vocational objectives, and a successful placement program, either in the Workshop or in competitive employment.

## SHELTERED WORKSHOPS--GREAT BRITAIN

544. Edwards, J. L. (Disabled Persons Branch, Ministry of Labour and Natl. Service, London, Eng.)

Remploy; an experiment in sheltered employment for the severely disabled in Great Britain. Internatl. Labour Rev. Feb., 1958. 77:2:147-159.

Remploy, the largest single agency in Great Britain providing sheltered employment for the severely disabled, consists of 90 factories producing a variety of manufactured articles, as well as a scheme whereby the homebound are provided employment. The author describes briefly the historical background of other types of sheltered employment in Great Britain, as well as that of Remploy. Covered in more detail are the present organization of Remploy, its labor force and the disabilities represented, conditions of employment, the annual value of sales over a ten-year period, and its financial support through government assistance.

## SHELTERED WORKSHOPS--ADMINISTRATION

545. Rabinowitz, Herbert S. (Univ. of Houston, Houston, Texas)

Morale and productivity in a sheltered workshop for the severely disabled. Arch. Phys. Med. and Rehab. Mar., 1958. 39:3:152-157.

A report describing certain changes in a sheltered workshop climate, job performance, and social interaction following the introduction of light subcontracting work in a shop which had previously operated on the basis of handicraft projects exclusively. Experiences reflected are those of the Highland Shop at Highland View Cuyahoga County Hospital, Cleveland, a research project for resident patients with chronic physical disabilities. Increased morale and productivity were attributed to the increased occupational and social satisfactions found by the workers in jobs which they viewed as "real" work rather than treatment or diversion.

## SOCIAL SERVICE--FINANCE

546. Karter, Thomas

Voluntary agency expenditures for health and welfare from philanthropic contributions, 1930-55. Soc. Security Bul. Feb., 1958. 21:2:14-18.

From studies conducted by the Division of Program Research, U.S. Social Security Administration, estimates are made of the total contributions of individuals and corporations to religious and philanthropic causes and especially the amounts contributed for welfare and health purposes. Data and discussion relate here only to the activities of organized agencies, the services for which such contributions are spent, how funds are raised, and principal sources of funds. Methodology, sources and limitations of the data are considered briefly.

## SOCIAL WELFARE

547. U.S. Children's Bureau

Children and youth; their health and welfare. Washington, D. C., The Bureau, 1957. 47 p. charts. (Children's Bur. publ. no. 363)

A chart book presenting graphically, with brief explanatory text, some important facts concerning the environment and background of children and youth in the United States and how they may affect children's growth and development. It brings up to date some of the information from previous reports of the Midcentury Conference and U.S. Children's Bureau, dealing with child health and welfare services. Data on the child population, economic and social status of children, their health problems, health services for mothers and children, child welfare and juvenile delinquency services, and state expenditures of Federal funds for services, including those to crippled children, are given. Charts depict not only the progress made in bettering the condition of children but also the continuing need for such services.

Available from U.S. Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., at 50¢ a copy.

## SOCIAL WELFARE--PERSONNEL

548. Howard University. School of Social Work

Proceedings of the Interdisciplinary Conference . . . on behavioral concepts which can be applied to education for the helping professions, May 1, 1957. Washington, D. C., The University, 1958. 41 p.

A report of a Conference held primarily for campus educators to explore how behavioral science concepts could be used as a basis for curriculum planning. The issues involving role, status, social mobility, and conflict of values in relation to the helping professions were discussed.

Contents: Behavioral science bases for professional education; the unifying conceptual tool of cultural role, Henry S. Maas. -Discussions by Reginald S. Lourie and Harry J. Walker. -Summary of reports of discussion from the round-table groups. -Concluding presentation, John B. Whitelaw. -(Summary of responses to a questionnaire sent to panel participants and discussion leaders). -The sample questionnaire.

Dr. Maas particularly called attention to stressful situations involving physical illness, physical handicap, mental disorders, large-scale disaster, and mass physical relocations. He outlines eight variations in role conditions

## SOCIAL WELFARE--PERSONNEL (continued)

and response, modes of adaptation and adjustment. Implications of the discussions for the social work agency and its personnel are considered, as well as application of the concepts to curriculum planning.

Available from Dean Inabel B. Lindsay, School of Social Work, Howard University, Washington 1, D. C.

## SOCIAL WELFARE--PROGRAMS

See 580.

## SOCIAL WELFARE--RESEARCH

See 581.

## SPECIAL EDUCATION

549. Cook, Walter W. (Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis 14, Minn.)

Classroom methods; I. The gifted and the retarded in historical perspective. Phi Delta Kappan. Mar., 1958. 39:6:249-255.

With basic research conclusions and logic Mr. Cook, Dean of the College of Education, University of Minnesota, points out the errors still persisting in school promotion ability grouping practices, in the failure to recognize individual differences, and to meet the needs of children of varying ability. He offers some constructive suggestions for improved administrative and curriculum policies which would benefit both the gifted and the slow-learning child. This article is one of four on classroom methods in this special issue devoted to the subject "What Research Says About Teaching and Learning."

550. Larson, Leroy (Northern State Teachers Coll., Aberdeen, N. D.)

Preschool experiences of physically handicapped children. Exceptional Children. Mar., 1958. 24:7:310-312.

This article, based on the author's doctoral dissertation at the University of Iowa, reports findings of an investigation of the general experience background of physically handicapped children compared with a similar group of physically normal children. The 95-item interview guide used in collecting data from parents covered those experiences thought by experts to have value in the educational, social, and personal development of children. Responses were grouped in categories termed: socialization, recognition (covering facilities and parental attention), outside experiences, and knowledge and experience. It was found that experience needs of the physically handicapped were not so well met as those of the physically normal, and there was no evidence of compensation. Experiences investigated here could have been more abundantly provided by parents, the author believes, had parents been aware of their importance.

See also 582.

## SPECIAL EDUCATION--DELAWARE

551. Delaware. Department of Public Instruction

Delaware's program for the education of exceptional children. Dover, The Dept., 1957. 70 p. illus. (Bul. no. 226-57)

General information in this report covers: definition of exceptional children, objectives of special education, and types of services in Delaware for



## SPECIAL EDUCATION--DELAWARE (continued)

exceptional children. Discussed in detail are services in Delaware available for the orthopedically handicapped, for children with defective speech, mental deviations, emotional and social maladjustment, and those with visual problems. Also covered are guidance services and services to children in hospitals and institutions. Appendixes contain laws of Delaware relating to exceptional children, policies adopted by the State Board of Education, referral procedures, and certification requirements for special education personnel.

Available from Delaware State Department of Public Instruction, Dover, Delaware.

## SPECIAL EDUCATION--ILLINOIS

### 552. Illinois. Department of Public Instruction

The Illinois plan for special education of exceptional children; the physically handicapped (exclusive of children who are handicapped in vision, hearing, and speech), compiled by Iva Field Boyles. Springfield, The Dept., 1957. 96 p. (Circular ser. "A", no. 12, revised 1957)

A handbook prepared for boards of education, administrators, and teachers responsible for the education of physically handicapped children in their school districts, it outlines standards and conditions prescribed for programs and the responsibilities of each legal agency in providing education for this group of children. Standards for the establishment of classes, eligibility of pupils, class size, administration and supervision, curriculum and equipment, physical facilities for special classes, teacher qualification, transportation, vocational planning, and home-school cooperation are included. Special services and special categories of children to be served are discussed. A glossary of medical terms, the Illinois Special Education Law, and a list of agencies cooperating with the program for physically handicapped children are given.

Available from Illinois State Dept. of Public Instruction, Springfield, Ill.

## SPECIAL EDUCATION--BIBLIOGRAPHY

### 553. Kvaraceus, William C. (Boston University, Boston 15, Mass.)

Selected references from the literature on exceptional children, by William C. Kvaraceus and Jane E. Dolphin. Elementary School J. Apr., 1958. 58:7: 407-418.

References are classified according to the scheme employed in previous bibliographies appearing yearly in the Elementary School Journal and cover general information, blind and partially seeing children, crippled children, deaf and hard-of-hearing, special health problems, speech disorders, subnormal, backward, and dull-normal children, behavior and problem cases and dependent children, juvenile delinquency, superior and gifted children. In addition a film list by Kenneth D. Norberg is included. All entries are annotated briefly.

## SPECIAL EDUCATION--INSTITUTIONS--GREAT BRITAIN

### 554. Mason, J. Edward

Thieves Wood Special School. Med. World. Feb., 1958. 88:2:143-147.

Describes a new residential special school in the heart of Sherwood Forest, Nottinghamshire, England, opened in September, 1957, to provide services for severely handicapped children. Physical facilities and furnishings have been adapted to the needs of the pupils; careful planning preceded architectural designing of the building.

## SPEECH CORRECTION

555. Fleming, Marion

Speech therapy. Med. World. Feb., 1958. 88:2:155, 157-158, 161-162.

An article for the general practitioner defining speech therapy as compared with speech training and discussing various disabilities of speech, language, and voice with which the speech therapist must deal. Causes and prognosis are mentioned briefly, and sources of available aid in Great Britain are suggested.

See also 447; 515; 583.

## SURGERY

556. McIntire, Ross T. (3950 Lake Shore Dr., Chicago 10, Ill.)

The role of the surgeon in rehabilitation. J. Internatl. Coll. Surgeons. Nov., 1957. 28:5:612-617. Reprint.

A discussion principally devoted to the place of reconstructive surgery and corrective surgery in the broad field of rehabilitation of the physically handicapped. Congenital defects of children, civil and military accidents, and the hazards of modern life combine to present a growing responsibility and opportunity for service to the surgeon whatever his specialty. The mental and psychic effects of congenital or acquired deformities call for total rehabilitative efforts; teamwork in rehabilitation calls for the collaboration of orthopedists, neurosurgeons, and plastic surgeons if best results are to be obtained.

## SWIMMING

557. Sterling, Barbara

Aquatics for the handicapped. Swimming Pool Age. Oct., Nov., Dec., 1957 & Jan., Feb., 1958. 31:10, 11, & 12; 32:1 & 2. 5 pts. Reprint.

The author, Director of the Handicapped Program at the Spokane, Washington, YWCA, discusses the values of a swimming program for children with physical handicaps and the cooperation of the parent groups in the program. General information is included on objectives of the Spokane program, its personnel, types of handicaps in children accepted, and the equipment used. The remainder of the series discusses programs for children with specific types of handicaps--cerebral palsy, pre-school blind, deafness, muscular dystrophy, multiple sclerosis, and post poliomyelitis. Techniques and adaptations useful with each group are considered.

558. United Cerebral Palsy Associations (369 Lexington Ave., New York 17, N. Y.)

Swimming for the cerebral palsied. New York, United Cerebral Palsy Assns. (1958). 8 p. (Program bul. no. 10)

A bulletin developed by the Program Services Department of United Cerebral Palsy Associations to aid organizations planning similar recreational programs for cerebral palsied. Outlined are responsibilities of the Planning and Advisory Committee, admission policies for the participants, staff qualifications and duties, transportation facilities, fees and suggestions for the teacher on swimming aids, and adaptations in teaching. Includes administrative forms used in surveying for need of such a program, for enrolling applications for classes, and for reporting by the applicant's physician.

## TUBERCULOSIS--PROGRAMS

559. National Tuberculosis Association (1790 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.)

A guide for the development of rehabilitation programs in tuberculosis associations. New York, The Assn., c1956. 111 p.

This guide developed for local and state tuberculosis associations offers specific techniques for developing essential services in the comprehensive control and treatment of tuberculosis. The philosophy of the National Tuberculosis Association stresses rehabilitation services as an integral part of comprehensive treatment. The integration of community resources, types of services which should be developed, and the means of administering rehabilitation projects are discussed, emphasizing the respective roles of state, local and national tuberculosis associations. Suggested projects are appropriate for associations on various levels and take into account the differences in organizational set-up. A section is devoted also to official rehabilitation agencies helpful in implementing programs.

## VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

560. Bailey, John D.

The work trial method of vocational evaluation. J. Rehab. Jan.-Feb., 1958. 24:1:12-14.

Reviews briefly the development of "work trial" programs in rehabilitation for the evaluation of the disabled person's attitudes, habits, and personality traits in actual work situations. Formerly a vocational counselor on the staff of the Rehabilitation Institute, Kansas City, Mr. Bailey is well acquainted with the evaluation methods and procedures which he describes and recommends.

561. Davis, Carl J. (Perkins School for the Blind, Watertown 72, Mass.)

Guidance and vocational counseling. Internatl. J. Educ. of the Blind. Mar., 1958. 8:3:78-83.

A condensation of a paper presented by the author at an International Conference on the education of blind youth in Norway, 1957. Mr. Davis, director of counseling and guidance at Perkins School for the Blind, discusses guidance programs for large and small schools for the blind, personnel employed in such programs, the role of the school principal and classroom teacher, how the program functions, and the need of blind pupils for vocational guidance.

562. Menchel, Jerome (Sheltered Employment Unit and Evaluation Center, Maryland Soc. for Mentally Retarded Children, Baltimore, Md.)

Pre-vocational evaluation in the workshop. Am. J. Phys. Med. Feb., 1958. 37:1:28-34.

The author, formerly Supervising Therapist of the Cerebral Palsy Evaluation Center of the Institute for the Crippled and Disabled, New York City, describes procedures used at the Institute in the seven-week evaluation of cerebral palsied adults. Standards of performance and graduated levels of proficiency are graded according to qualitative and quantitative scales of criteria, included here. A specific case history is given to illustrate interpretation of the data obtained from the scales and the recommendations made after analysis of the data. It is hoped that this evaluation technique will serve as a guide to others attempting to classify the extent of physical functioning in homogenous disability groupings. A previous article by the same author in the Journal of Rehabilitation, Sept.-Oct., 1957, was annotated in Rehabilitation Literature, Jan., 1958, #128. It was concerned with the role of the evaluator in the prevocational unit as experienced at the Institute



#### VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE (continued)

563. Smith, David Wayne (Coll. of Education, Univ. of Arizona, Tucson, Ariz.)  
Vocational planning for the mentally limited. Voc. Guidance Quart.  
Spring, 1958. 6:3:142-146.

Describes a well-planned vocational training program for mentally limited students in the public schools of Tucson, Arizona. Objectives of the program, selection of trainees, areas of employment, and placement of students are discussed. Criteria for the establishment of vocational planning programs and factors in evaluating success of such programs are included.

See also 543.

#### VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE--PERSONNEL

564. Patterson, C. H. (Univ. of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois)  
The counselor's responsibility in rehabilitation. J. Rehab. Jan.-Feb.,  
1958. 24:1:7-8, 11.

The author attempts to resolve the ill-defined nature of rehabilitation counseling and the role of the counselor in the rehabilitation process. He contends that the counselor's unique contribution to the rehabilitation process is the assistance he gives with vocational adjustment. The fact must not be overlooked, however, that the client should be encouraged to take the responsibility for making his own decisions. Counselors are advised on ways of fostering this spirit of independence in clients.

See also 514.

#### VOLUNTARY HEALTH ASSOCIATIONS--CANADA

565. Health League of Canada (111 Avenue Rd., Toronto, Canada)  
National voluntary health associations in Canada. Toronto, The League  
(1957). 80 p.

Includes statements from 16 national voluntary health associations in Canada having as their objective the control of some specific disease entity, as well as a description of the objectives of the Health League of Canada and its divisions. Information includes, for each entry, the name and address of the organization, its officers, a brief statement on the extent of the particular problem and methods of dealing with it, the role of the organization, and its main source of financing. The report of the Canadian Council for Crippled Children and Adults is given on p. 16-18. Contains, as well, addresses delivered at the Annual Meeting of the Health League in 1956.

#### VOLUNTEER WORKERS

566. Foundation for Voluntary Welfare, Princeton, N. J.

Building better volunteer programs; eleven accounts of why and how volunteers are employed in active welfare work; T. H. Stevenson, ed.  
Princeton, N. J., The Foundation (1958?) 112 p.

Essays included here were among several hundred papers submitted to the National Awards Competition of the Foundation and particularly discuss the, usually, unpaid and untrained volunteer worker in relation to private welfare agencies, how they can be recruited and organized, and the types of service they can best perform. Award-winning essays, along with some which received honorable mention, were published by New York University Press under the title "Grass Roots Private Welfare," (1958) (see #580).

## VOLUNTEER WORKERS (continued)

Contents: Means for recruiting volunteer workers for private welfare services, Howard Alexander. -Recruitment and organization of volunteers in a private welfare agency, Catherine S. Zwick. -Recruiting volunteer welfare workers among the older people of a community, Fern Long. -Professional social workers as volunteers in welfare services for the aging, Rev. Dean S. Collins. -The use of volunteers to overcome shortages of professional personnel, Mrs. D. Nelson Adams and Mrs. Knight Driggs. -The relation of volunteer services to volunteer bureaus, Mrs. Wayne Denman. -The Senior Craftsmen of Oregon, Mrs. Lola R. Ballinger. -Cleveland's "Young Adult Council," Mrs. Florence Fairfax. -Haines Street Tot Lot, Mrs. Aaron Okin. -"Friends of the Deaf," Marie L. Welsh. -The Overlake Service League, Mrs. Frederic E. Templeton.

Available from the Foundation for Voluntary Welfare, P.O. Box 294, Princeton, N. J.

## WALKING--EQUIPMENT

567. Mohr, Orpha

Walkers. Hosp. Management. Apr., 1958. 85:4:128, 130-131, 139.

In the section titled "Shopping Around with Orpha Mohr," a regular feature of Hospital Management, the fabrication and comparative costs of various types of walkers are discussed, to aid the purchaser in determining the quality and usefulness of the equipment. Special features available in certain walkers are mentioned and a list of established business firms supplying walkers is included. (This is a selective listing of firms known to the writer).

## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION--MASSACHUSETTS

568. Lane, Morton

The effect of the Massachusetts workmen's compensation law upon the employment of the handicapped. New York, Institute of Phys. Medicine and Rehabilitation, 1958. 23 p. (Rehab. monograph no. XIV)

The second of a series of studies of workmen's compensation laws of various states and their effectiveness in dealing with the rehabilitation and employment problems of the handicapped person. The situation in Massachusetts offers a curious contrast in that the law contains a second injury clause so restricted in scope that it has little or no effect in encouraging employers to hire the handicapped, yet a new statute effective November, 1956 attempts to provide for the possible rehabilitation of all handicapped persons, not just the small minority who sustain handicaps through industrial accidents. The author cites the particular difficulty of deciding between compensable and non-compensable cases in cardiovascular disease and cites examples of decisions in Massachusetts which testify to the confusion existing. Such problems call for further legislative study, he believes.

This monograph is one of a number of related and coordinated research projects supported by a grant from the National Heart Institute of the U. S. Public Health Service.

Available from the Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, 400 E. 34th St., New York 16, N. Y., at \$1.00 a copy.

New Books Reviewed

**AMPUTATION--EQUIPMENT**

569. Gillis, Leon

Artificial limbs. London, Pitman Medical Publ. Co., 1957. 449 p. illus.

An English authority in the field of orthopedic surgery has devoted fifteen years to the intensive study of prosthetics, surgical advances in amputation, and the technical skill responsible for the current status of artificial limbs. A companion to the author's previously published textbook on "Amputations," this book is a comprehensive anatomical and physiological approach to the subject. Section I deals with the post-operative preparation of the patient and his stump, the examination and measurements required for making and fitting the prosthesis; Section II surveys advances in artificial limb making, the mechanical principles and technical details involved; Section III deals with rehabilitation aspects of the amputee--gait training, training the upper extremity amputee, the psychosomatic approach to problems of the amputee, and social and vocational adjustment. With the addition of 400 illustrations, the lengthy bibliographies following each chapter, a glossary, and index, the book will interest surgeons, prosthetists, students, and all those engaged in rehabilitation efforts.

Available from Pitman Medical Publishing Co., 39 Parker St., London, W. C. 2, England at 15 pounds (approx. \$54.00) a copy.

**CEREBRAL PALSY--PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS**

570. Tracht, Vernon Sloan (5640 Kimbark Ave., Chicago 37, Ill.)

A comparative study of cerebral palsied and normal adults on two forms of Raven's Progressive Matrices. Chicago, The Author, 1958. 63 p. Typed.

Doctoral dissertation, Loyola University, 1958.

A report of further research on the use of Raven's Progressive Matrices to test the visual perception and abstract thinking ability of cerebral palsied adults. There have been several studies of a similar nature with cerebral palsied children as subjects but none, so far as the writer knows, on the adult level. A block form and booklet form of the test were administered to cerebral palsied adults and a control group of nonhandicapped adults. Contrary to the author's expectation, no significant differences were found in a comparison of their performance on the two forms or among the cerebral palsied when comparing performance on the two forms. A very significant difference at the 1% level of confidence was found, however, between normal and cerebral palsied groups in time taken to complete the booklet form of the test. This factor should be considered as important in evaluating over-all findings of this study and the test results of cerebral palsied persons in general, both children and adults.

**DEAF--SPECIAL EDUCATION**

571. American Instructors of the Deaf

Report of the proceedings of the thirty-eighth meeting of the convention of . . . Knoxville, Tenn., June 23-28, 1957 . . . Washington, D. C., Gov't. Print. Off., 1958. 336 p. figs., tabs. (85th Congress, 1st Session, document no. 66)



## DEAF--SPECIAL EDUCATION (continued)

The Proceedings of the biennial meeting of the Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf contain a wealth of information on current methods in the education of the deaf, on various aspects of the curriculum such as vocational training programs and occupational placement, speech and auditory training, secondary education, preschool and kindergarten training, research, physical education and recreation. One section is devoted to information on Gallaudet College. Also included, and of especial interest, is a study by Helmer R. Myklebust titled "The deaf child with other handicaps," p. 314-323.

Available from Gallaudet College, Washington, D. C., at \$2.00 a copy.

## DRAMATICS

### 572. Olfson, Lewy

Radio plays from Shakespeare; ten plays by William Shakespeare adapted for royalty-free performance. Boston, Plays, Publ., c1958. 193 p.

There are a number of reasons why radio plays are popular with teenage dramatic groups. Full stage production is often too demanding of their abilities. Radio adaptations, however, can easily permit true dramatic expression, but without the difficulties of staging. The plays can be presented by a group merely reading aloud or they may be given elaborate "studio" productions. Although these ten Shakespearean comedies and tragedies may not have been adapted specifically for drama groups composed of handicapped young people, the plays should prove particularly suitable to their interests and capabilities for these same reasons.

Available from Plays, Inc., 8 Arlington St., Boston 16, Mass., at \$3.75 a copy.

## INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE WELFARE OF CRIPPLES-- PROCEEDINGS--1957

### 573. International Society for the Welfare of Cripples

Planning for victory over disablement; proceedings of the Seventh World Congress of the . . . London, July 22-26, 1957. London, Central Council for the Welfare of Cripples (1958). 525 p. illus.

Includes a complete record of lectures by authorities in the field of rehabilitation from fifty nations on all aspects of rehabilitation--education; medical treatment; role of various therapies; problems of specific diseases and disabilities; psychological, social, economic and vocational aspects of rehabilitation; sports; sheltered workshops and home work; publicity media; fund raising; and the development of coordinated services for the disabled.

Available in the U.S. from International Society for the Welfare of Cripples, 701 First Ave., New York 17, N. Y., at \$3.00 a copy, clothbound.

## MENTAL DEFECTIVES

### 574. Hutt, Max L.

The mentally retarded child; development, education, and guidance, by Max L. Hutt and Robert Gwyn Gibby. Boston, Allyn and Bacon, c1958. 334 p. illus., tabs.

## MENTAL DEFECTIVES (continued)

Written by clinical psychologists in the teaching field, this book explains the causes of mental retardation, ways in which retarded children develop, their particular needs, the kinds of programs found effective in their training and education, their effect on the family and community, and their patterns of adjustment. Particular attention is given the problems of parents of the retarded. A chapter is devoted to the objectives and methods for the evaluation of mental retardation, discussing the wide variety of tests found useful in determining intellectual capacities and personality characteristics. Results in current research in the field of mental retardation are discussed throughout the book.

Available from Allyn and Bacon, Inc., College Division, 41 Mt. Vernon St., Boston 8, Mass., at \$6.00 a copy.

## MENTAL DEFECTIVES--DIAGNOSIS

### 575. Sjogren, Torsten

Oligophrenia in combination with congenital ichthyosis and spastic disorders; a clinical and genetic study, by Torsten Sjogren and Tage Larsson, with the assistance of Gota Petersson. Acta Psychiatrica et Neurologica Scandinavica. 1957. Suppl. 113. 32:1-112.

A report of a study of patients from institutions for mental defectives in the north of Sweden who presented both ichthyosis and spastic pyramidal symptoms, in addition to oligophrenia. An analysis of clinical findings and a survey of the case families were made to determine, if possible, whether the syndrome is an entity and to establish the mode of inheritance. The complete series consisted of a total of 33 cases belonging to 17 families located in a restricted geographic area. Clinical findings in this study are compared with studies of similar syndromes. Demographic data on the county in which the cases were located is included. From a study of mortality data, it was found that the mean expectation of life for the affected does not exceed 50 per cent of that for the general population. Exogenous factors were of no significance in the etiology of the syndrome. It was concluded that the disease has a genetic causation, the mode of inheritance being monohybrid autosomal recessive. Results of the genealogic and geographic analysis suggested that, for a great majority of the patients, the disease had its origin in a single gene mutation.

Available from Ejnar Munksgaard Forlag, Norregade 6, Copenhagen, Denmark, at 25 Swedish crowns a copy.

## MENTAL HYGIENE

### 576. Bendick, Jeanne

Have a happy measles, a merry mumps, and a cheery chickenpox, written and illustrated by Jeanne Bendick, with Candy Bendick and Rob Bendick, Jr. New York, Whittlesey House, McGraw-Hill Book Co., c1958. 45 p. illus.

Clever illustrations and nonsensical stories and verse are used to explain the symptoms and physical effects of measles, mumps, and chickenpox, as well as a variety of ailments usually occurring in childhood. The author

## MENTAL HYGIENE (continued)

and illustrator, well known for her books for children, points out that even illness can have its humorous aspects. A picturebook with sound rules for staying healthy and for understanding "how you'll look," "how you'll feel," what you can do and shouldn't do when you have colds, poison oak and ivy, sore throats, sunburn, broken bones and the children's diseases. Designed for children from 4 to 8, it is available from Whittlesey House, McGraw-Hill Book Co., 330 W. 42nd St., New York 36, N. Y., at \$2.50 a copy, cloth-bound.

577. Lang, Gladys Engel, ed.

Mental health. New York, H. W. Wilson Co., 1958. 192 p. (The Reference Shelf, Vol. 30, no. 1)

Although written primarily for high school and college students, debating and discussion groups, this most recent book in the Reference Shelf series will be of interest to the general public as well. It reprints some 25 timely articles concerned with mental health and illness, the roots of mental illness, institutional care and treatment of mental illness, current research and approaches to treatment, problems and progress in mental health work. Additional references are included in a 7-page bibliography.

Available from H. W. Wilson Co., 950 University Ave., New York 52, N. Y., at \$2.00 a copy.

## PSYCHOLOGY

578. Granofsky, Jack (50 Kenilworth Pl., Brooklyn 10, N. Y.)

Modification of attitudes toward the visibly disabled; an experimental study of the effectiveness of social contact in producing a modification of the attitudes of non-disabled females toward visibly disabled males. New York, The Author, 1955. 223 p. tabs. Mimeo.

Doctoral dissertation, Yeshiva University, New York City, 1955.

An examination of the social prejudice displayed toward the visibly disabled, a review of the literature on negative attitudes in the community, and a report of research in this particular area of prejudice. Major objectives of this doctoral project were: to determine experimentally whether or not "social contact" between the disabled and non-disabled could prove an effective procedure for modifying attitudes of the nondisabled; and, to attempt to determine what relationships exist between certain specified psychological and situational factors and attitudes toward the disabled. Subjects of the study were a group of visibly disabled patients in two Veterans Administration hospitals in New York City and a group of volunteer workers whose attitudes were measured against a similar group of women who had no contact with the disabled. Attitude tests were constructed, based on pictorial and sentence completion techniques. Also employed were projective techniques to measure personality characteristics of volunteer workers. Conclusions of the study were that attitudes toward the physically disabled are highly resistant to change, particularly so with regard to the social contact variable. Efforts toward a solution of the problem should be directed to improving techniques of rehabilitation of the disabled and to attempts to change the underlying level of attitudes rather than to change overt behavior of the nondisabled.

An abstract of the experimental study appears in Dissertation Abstracts, 1956. 16:1182-1183.



## REHABILITATION--GERMANY

579. Jochheim, Kurt-Alphons

Grundlagen der rehabilitation in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland. Stuttgart, Georg Thieme Verlag, 1958. 203 p. tabs.

Arbeit und Gesundheit; sozialmedizinische schriftenreihe aus dem gebiete des Bundesministeriums fur Arbeit und Sozialordnung (edited by) M. Bauer, F. Paetzold, and Cl. Dierkes. (Neue folge heft 64)

The development of rehabilitation programs in the U. S., England, Germany, and Western European countries is reviewed, and the various types of disabilities are briefly described. How the pattern of rehabilitation services within the social welfare structure of Germany can be further developed is discussed in greater detail. The appendix includes an analysis of legislative provisions relating to the German rehabilitation program. An outline map shows the location of various types of rehabilitation facilities. Text is in German.

Published by Georg Thieme Verlag, Herdweg 63, Stuttgart 14a, Germany, and distributed in the U. S. and Canada by Intercontinental Medical Book Corp., New York 16, N. Y., at \$5.70 a copy. Paperbound.

## SOCIAL WELFARE--PROGRAMS

580. Grazia, Alfred de, ed.

Grass roots private welfare; winning essays of the 1956 National Awards Competition of The Foundation for Voluntary Welfare. New York, N. Y. Univ. Pr., 1957. 306 p.

A collection of essays by 50 experienced workers in all areas of social welfare, describing practical ideas and observations on the wide variety of social problems common to all communities. (see also #566). Areas covered are: mental health, alcoholism, juvenile delinquency, neighborhood rehabilitation, problems of the deaf, the crippled, the blind and the chronically ill, health education and medical care, migrant workers, child welfare and aid to mothers, the aging, recreation, special financing methods, and the general spirit of voluntarism. Purpose of the Competition was to uncover examples of welfare activities that, if extended, would encourage and expand private and voluntary welfare efforts.

Experienced social welfare administrators and workers may find provocative thought and constructive suggestions among the ideas and devices that the writers present. Of special interest may be the articles in the following chapters: Chapt. 5, The Deaf: Educating people about the deaf, by Byron B. Burnes; A preschool oral training center, by Mrs. Harry R. Sorenson. - Chapt. 6, The Crippled: Employing the "unemployable," Mrs. Earl W. Kibby; A residence for crippled adults, by Walter Hall (pseudonym); A proposed merger of groups serving handicapped children, by Alfred H. Katz. - Chapt. 7; The Blind: A community approach to the problems of blindness, by Milton A. Jahoda; A complex of volunteer services for the blind, by Mrs. Carrie Turner; A parents' program for blind children, by Mrs. Virginia Banerjee. - Chapt. 8, Chronic Illness: Apartment hospitals, by Margaret T. Hutchinson: The visiting homemakers, by Tong Sam; Mutual aid in myasthenia, by Anne Hawkins Cotton.

Published by New York University Press, Washington Square, New York, N. Y., at \$4.75 a copy.

## SOCIAL WELFARE--RESEARCH

581. Community Research Associates (124 E. 40th St., New York 16, N. Y.)

Current social research; a selected inventory of research and demonstration projects in fields related to programs conducted or assisted by the Social Security Administration of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. New York, Community Research Associates, 1957. 205 p.

A listing of 372 social research and demonstration projects currently being conducted under various auspices throughout the United States, covering a broad area of subject matter related to welfare, health, rehabilitation, behavior, and a variety of socio-economic problems. The inventory includes only those projects now in process or completed since January, 1955. Projects listed in recent publications of the U. S. Bureau of Public Assistance and U. S. Children's Bureau have not been listed here. Information given for each entry covers title, statement of purpose and content, name of the conducting agency, names of principal researchers, and supporting agencies. A classification of projects and several indexes facilitate use of the publication.

## SPECIAL EDUCATION

582. Haring, Norris G.

Attitudes of educators toward exceptional children, by Norris G. Haring, George G. Stern, and William M. Cruickshank. Syracuse, N. Y., Syracuse Univ. Pr., 1958. 238 p. figs., tabs. (Syracuse Univ. special education and rehabilitation monograph ser. 3)

Successful integration of exceptional children in the regular classroom of the public school is influenced to a high degree by the attitudes of regular classroom teachers and public school administrators toward exceptional children. This book is the report of a research study undertaken to design testing instruments for the measurement of teachers' attitudes, to determine how such attitudes can be modified toward greater acceptance of exceptional children, and to determine to what extent increased attitudes of acceptance of exceptional children affect teachers' relationships with these children. More than 100 teachers and administrators cooperated in the research project which involved fifteen workshop meetings with lectures and discussion groups on areas of exceptionality in children. Related research literature is reviewed, the experimental procedures and results discussed, and the four measuring devices administered during the first and last sessions of the workshop are included. Selected lectures given during the workshop are reprinted in Appendix B. Findings of the research have important and practical implications for public school educational programs.

Available from Syracuse University Press, Box 87, University Station, Syracuse 10, N. Y., at \$5.00 a copy.

## SPEECH CORRECTION

583. Berry, Mildred Freburg

Speech disorders; principles and practices of therapy, by Mildred Freburg Berry and Jon Eisenson. New York, Appleton-Century-Crofts, c1956. 573 p. figs., tabs.

A comprehensive and systematic presentation of knowledge concerning the chief disorders of speech, it will be useful as a text for fundamental courses in speech correction since it contains detailed programs of therapy, illustrative

## **SPEECH CORRECTION (continued)**

materials, diagnostic tests, and extensive references to supplementary reading materials. Emphasis throughout the book is on the treatment of the whole personality by particular attention to the psychological and physiological bases of speech deviations. Chapters are included on training the child retarded in speech, voice disorders, stuttering, speech habilitation in cleft palate and cerebral palsy, aphasia, and the hearing handicapped child.

Available from Appleton-Century-Crofts, Inc., 35 W. 32nd St., New York 1, N. Y., at \$6.75 a copy. For professional workers in the field, a special teachers' price of \$5.60 a copy is available.







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